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Spending Tax Off List; Tension Rising in Ulster; Service Trade Ceilings

The World's Day—September 4, 1942

Washington: Senators Frown on Spending Tax

A $6,500,000,000 tax program proposed by Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau, including levies on spending and a broadening of the income tax base, brought unfavorable comment from a majority of Senate Finance Committee members. Congressional tax experts advised that a 5 per cent retail sales tax would be feasible and produce about $2,500,000,000 a year.

Unified licensing control for the entire meat industry begins next Tuesday, the Office of War Information announced. The aim is to prevent price evasions. [Details: Financial Page.]

Naval nominations for the promotion of 15 officers to the permanent rank of Rear Admiral were sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt for confirmation. All of the officers already hold the temporary rank of Rear Admiral. Among them is Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

American Federation of Musicians bans on making records for use by radio stations and coin-operated reproducing machines will be investigated by a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, starting Sept. 14.

Representatives of the nation's newspaper publishers accepted the assignment to undertake a gigantic scrap salvage campaign, spurred by a statement from WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson that "we're not doing a very good job of winning this war."

Europe: Tension Rises in Northern Ireland

Tension heightened in Northern Ireland as a time bomb exploded outside a police barracks at Randalstown, and a sharp gun battle took place between police and outlawed Irish Republican Army guerrillas at the Northern Ireland-Eire border. During the night Northern Ireland police pressed their round-up of suspected political agitators, arresting 90 persons.

Axis executioners have killed 311 hostages in Yugoslavia in the past 10 days, Italians have ravaged 104 villages and burned 16 of them completely, and Germans have wiped out 10 villages and killed all the male inhabitants, it was charged by the Yugoslav Government in Exile in London.

Heavy fuel cargoes borne by a large number of merchant ships were reported in Vichy Radio dispatches to have arrived at Gibraltar during the night.

Danish sabotage was seen behind explosion in the big Danish cellulose products factory at Valbny, near Copenhagen, reported by the British radio.

Execution of 19 Czechs at Prague, two of them women, was reported by the Czech Government in Exile in London

New England: Service Trade Ceilings by Sept. 10

The OPA has set Sept. 10 as the last day for 61 service industries and trades—cleaners, window washers, parking lots, fur storage, etc.—to file ceiling-price statements with their local War Price and Rationing Boards. [Page 2.]

Army Chaplain School will graduate 150 men tomorrow in first class since coming to Harvard. [Page 2.]

Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley will be utilized as a training center for 300 "Waves," in addition to the 900 expected at Smith College in early October, the Navy announced today. [Page 2.]

National: Merrill Elected Commander of V. F. W.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, elected Robert T. Merrill, Great Falls, Mont., attorney, their Commander in Chief, succeeding Max Singer of Boston.

Canada: Day of Prayer in Dominion Sept. 6

Day of National Prayer will be observed throughout Canada Sept. 6 preceding the third anniversary of the Dominion's entrance into the war Sept. 10, 1939, it was announced in Ottawa

Americas: Brazil Urged to Move Faster in War

In Rio de Janeiro, Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, told the Commercial Association that Brazilians must now "move faster toward mobilization for war as we did after Pearl Harbor." "The fight looks harder this time," he added, but the resources of Brazil and the United States "make them natural allies which the Axis can never approach."

In Havana, President Batista announced that mobilization of Cubans of draft age would start shortly. He disclosed that some officers of the old Army and Navy which he and other enlisted men ousted in the "sergeants' revolt" of 1933 would be recalled to duty as instructors.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

'Swing' Enters Conservatory

Swing has invaded the New England Conservatory of Music.

This venerable school, which in three-quarters of a century has prepared more than 100,000 pupils in the repertory of opera, symphony, chamber music and recital, has announced a course in "popular" music.

The Conservatory's School of Popular Music will have for supervisor Ruby Newman, voted America's No. 1 society orchestra leader in a recent nation-wide poll conducted by Swing magazine.

Mingling also with the faculty members will be instructors known on Broadway, in the night clubs, and on the air. Among them will be:

Don Walker, who has scored musical shows such as "Let's Face It," "Best Foot Forward," "By Jupiter," and the forthcoming "Beat the Band."

Sam Saxe, pianist and arranger with Jacques Renard's orchestra.

G. Wright Briggs, pianist and arranger for Renard's orchestra and for Meyer Davis' Copley-Plaza orchestra.

Sam Marcus, saxophonist on the Colgate program and at the St. Regis Hotel in New York.

Herbert Sulkin, WBZ accordionist.

Fred Berman, first trumpeter, WTIC, staff orchestra, Hartford, and WNAC, Boston.

John Coffey, trombonist with NBC, WTAM, WNEW, and WCAU, and first trombone under Erno Rapee, Radio City Music Hall.

Normal Carrel, clarinetist and saxophonist with WBZ and KPRC, and the Shubert and Majestic theater orchestras, Boston.

Lawrence White, solo percussionist with the Boston "Pops" orchestra and at the Swimming Club, Bar Harbor, Maine.

But for all the jazzy background suggested by these affiliations, the new members of the Conservatory faculty will feel at home within the classic portals. The Conservatory was careful to point out that the demands of the profession of popular music "are becoming more and more exacting" and that "the better positions are available only to those who have a solid background of musicianship, coupled with highly developed ability in the chosen instrument or field."

The instructors have been chosen with a view to their qualifications under so severe a test.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL, WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

N. E. Awaiting A Momentous '42 Labor Day

Never since the day was initiated 60 years ago has it presented so many important angles.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No Labor Day like next Monday's has ever been seen in New England during the 60 years since the event was initiated. Here are its big angles:

Eleven naval ships will be launched and 18 keels laid—all as part of a huge national program of 150. Shipyards in 27 States will join. Four New England States get in.

More workers throughout the region have jobs and they are earning more money than in the 300 odd years since the Pilgrims landed.

Though the day is normally a holiday, more men will labor on it than on any previous Labor Day, getting out war equipment.

Organized labor has more members than ever previously but probably will celebrate less.

Much at Stake

Never has labor had so much at stake on a Labor Day, because a Hitler victory would mean the wiping out of the labor movement here, as it has in the countries Hitler has overrun.

Finally, from the holiday aspect, travel on the railroads is expected to outrun all records, despite efforts to keep it down.

"This Labor Day finds organized labor in this nation the largest free group of working people in the world," commented Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. "We intend to maintain that freedom by working on our holiday and celebrating it by making more and better implements of war, which will ultimately preserve our freedom and extend it to our fellow trade unionists in other countries."

For the other great branch of labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Francis F. Carmichael, its new Regional Director, said:

Remain at Work

"On this Labor Day the vast majority of our workers who are engaged in defense industry will remain at work in order that they may continue to make the guns, build the planes and launch the ships to protect our cherished freedom.

"Labor knows that every day is precious for the continuous production of the implements of war for our armed forces, which have no chance of observing Labor Day."

However, some of the principal war plants in New England, which have pushed their workers long and are so well up in their sched-

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Allied Air Power Slows Rommel Drive; Stalingrad Pounded by 25 Divisions; Spain's Neutrality Believed Unshaken

Around-the-clock raids on Axis lines hold up offensive in Egypt; U. S. tanks help.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Sept 4—Air power is apparently deciding the factor why Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's latest all-out attempt to smash United Nations' defenses has so far failed to make headway after the fighting early in the week.

As in the touch-and-go days of early July, when the Axis avalanche was halted at El Alamein, United Nations bombers and fighters are carrying on an around-the-clock intense air offensive against Axis fighting units, supply lines, debarkation ports and convoys in the Mediterranean.

Hitler has not been able to provide his little desert Napoleon with planes with which to counterbalance the growing air might of the United Nations. Here in North Africa the Axis is getting its full-dress demonstration of the real implications of the United States' entry in the war.

For Marshal Rommel and his men rising curves of United States war production must have more than an academic meaning.

There are also other factors of major importance besides air power in the present campaign. The British Eighth Army today is better equipped than ever before. For the first time they have an adequate supply of 25-pounder field guns and six-pounder anti-tank guns, with crews that know how to operate them. It will be recalled that in the El Gazala campaign the first six-pounders reached the front only a few days before the offensive started so there was no chance for preliminary practice which necessarily unfavorably affected their performance.

American Tanks Arrive

As regards armor, the United Nations have in addition to General Grants and British-made tanks now in the field a large reserve of newly arrived American tanks.

As against this, it now appears that none of the original units of the German Afrika Korps—the 22d and 15th Panzer divisions nor the 90th Light motorized Infantry division — have been restored to their original strength either in men or equipment, while the 164th Infantry division, newly arrived from Crete, apparently lost most of its motor transport through sinking en route, and therefore lacks mobility. In the event he is

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Associated Press

Americans in Australia

United States soldiers march in regimental parade somewhere in the land of their Southwest Pacific Allies. Officers in the foreground take the salute. Recent reports from Australia mentioned United States troops fighting with the Australians against the Japanese in New Guinea.

Rommel's drive may be delayed until result of Stalingrad battle is known.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Germans still are marking time in Egypt and it may be that Marshal Rommel's budding offensive is being held up pending the outcome of the battle for Stalingrad.

Moscow advices tell of large Nazi air forces being shifted from the desert front to the Stalingrad area. Encouragement can be derived from this development, if true. Axis planes from Egypt, of course, would add greatly to the critical threat to Stalingrad. On the other hand, their presence in Russia might indicate that while the United Nations grow daily stronger in the air the Germans no longer have sufficient planes for two major offensive operations at the same time.

A Russian military spokesman quoted captured German fliers as saying that Germany's need for aircraft was so great that many air fields in Western Europe now had only dummy planes. Further support for the belief that Axis aircraft was being shifted from Egypt to Russia was seen in the relative inactivity of German and Italian pilots over the desert front. Of considerable significance, too, may be Hitler's appointment of Gen. Friedrich Hirschhauer as new chief of antiaircraft defenses for all Germany. The British believe it betrays Germany's alarm over its inability to cope with United Nations air attacks.

But in the meantime, the situation at Stalingrad grows still worse. German claims that Axis troops have fought their way into the western suburbs of the city are borne out by an official Russian acknowledgement that violent fighting is in progress in the "immediate approaches" to the industrial center. Another development of importance in Russia is the crossing of the Kerch Strait by substantial German forces based in the Crimea. The Germans say these forces are now attacking the defenses of Novorossisk in conjunction with Rumanian troops moving on the Black Sea port from the northeast.

In Egypt, it now seems conclusive that Axis forces have relinquished the initiative, at least momentarily, after moving into a position for a full-scale thrust in the Ruweisat-Himeimat sector. Some advance units in the British minefields have withdrawn slightly to the west after being subjected to a pounding from the air that exceeded in intensity the record-making aerial bombardment of the day before. But there is no indication that Marshal Rommel has suffered heavy losses or that he has abandoned plans for an attack.

Meanwhile, apprehension over the possibility that Spain might be about to enter the conflict has eased somewhat. London seems to have come to the conclusion that Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Sufier's ouster does not indicate a change in Spain's policy of technical neutrality.

In the Far East, the growing aerial might of the United Nations has struck more telling blows at Japan's invasion forces from China to the Solomon Islands.

Labor Wins Partial Grant From WPB

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 — The Administration today came a step toward meeting organized labor's demand for a place on the high directorate of war production, but said no on two important demands.

Donald M. Nelson decisively rejected the pressure of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to obtain a voice on the War Production Board equal to his own —a step, Mr. Nelson was convinced, that would have turned the WPB into a triangular debating society.

Instead, labor gained the promise of the appointment of two WPB Vice-Chairmen, and William Green, President of the A. F. of L. and Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O. indicated that they were satisfied.

President Roosevelt definitely rejected labor's appeal that the whole control of wages in relation to inflation be placed in the hands of the National War Labor Board.

Instead, the White House is reliably reported to be determined to set up an over-all economic stabilization agency with supreme co-ordinating powers and Mr. Green of the A. F. of L. and Mr. Murray of the C. I. O. indicated that they were dissatisfied.

The anticipated showdown between the WPB Chairman and the labor union spokesmen developed, not into a fight, but into a harmonizing meeting.

Mr. Nelson, as was his desire and intention, accorded to labor the highest possible representation in the councils of the WPB. He is shortly appointing a committee of five, two from labor, two from management and a disinterested chairman, to head and direct the labor-management committees. There are now 1,300 of these joint committees in

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America and Australia Weigh Main Front

Mr. Harsch, who has spent some time in Australia seeing General MacArthur and his men lay the foundations of the Allied war effort at the headquarters there, today writes the sixth of his series of articles: "Our Far Eastern War," in which he deals with the American effort in the Commonwealth.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Should more American forces be sent to Australia?

This issue has just provided the Australian and American newspaper reading publics with as uncivil a little squabble between editors on opposite sides of the Pacific as normally graces inter-allied relations between friendly countries.

The American editor who started the tiff alleged that Australia was getting more than it deserved at the expense of other fronts. His Australian colleague retorted that his country had only received replacements for what it had already expended in the war effort or exported elsewhere. Besides, he argued, the only thing Australia resents is that it was told it would be a big base for a counteroffensive and now it obviously hasn't been honored with such an important role in the war.

No Place for Retreat

The Australian retort carries a detectable overtone of wounded vanity, while the original American charge has been thoroughly disposed of by recent disclosures of the real strength of American forces in that part of the world. Australia obviously has not received anything like the amount of help it hoped for. In fact, it has not even received what it was promised, as Prime Minister Curtin disclosed by a statement that he had acquiesced in the diversion to other fronts of war materials earmarked for his country.

Obviously in such a matter Australia and America are not going to see the matter eye to eye. Australia, with the enemy already tramping around in its own front yard, is preoccupied with its own survival, and with no place to retreat to if things should go wrong. America has little sentimental concern about Australia as such. It is concerned with winning the war.

The vociferous attitude of some individual Australians is conditioned by habits of life in the British Commonwealth of Nations, a family, incidentally, in which the children have been more outspoken, more pampered and more influential than is generally appreciated in the United States. The lack of sympathy of some Americans is inevitable and is due to the fact that Australia is a long way off, belongs to another man's family, and is incidental in this thinking about war to the task of beating Hitler.

Thus we should take repetitions of such squabbles both as inevitable and as harmless. We would have to know a great deal more about each other and have much more in common before perfect harmony and perfect sympathy could be achieved about such an issue.

The blunt, cold fact is that American war policy is aimed at defeating first Hitler and then Tojo—not at saving Australia. And American supplies have been, and will be, allocated to that end even should it involve the possible sacrifice of Australia. The war planners of Washington are not going to be moved very far by emotional affection for Australians as such.

An Impressive Case

The argument for giving General MacArthur stronger American forces must be on different grounds. The question is, are there such grounds and has too little attention been paid to opportunities for injuring not only Japan but also Germany from an Australian base?

A correspondent just back from five months in the Australian area of war cannot pass judgment on the merits of such a case because he must of necessity be ignorant of the needs, possibilities and

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New England Ready to Harvest Apple Crop 20 P. C. Over '41

The high school boy who used to be chased from the New England apple orchard by the farmer's dog today is being invited "to come in and pick all you want" —and get paid besides.

Next week New England begins to harvest its 1942 apple crop—a crop estimated to be 20 per cent greater than last year and possessing a quality which betters anything grown here in a decade. With the majority of experienced apple pickers either in the armed forces or working in nearby war plants the apple producer is depending upon thousands of high school boys to help get the crop off the trees before spoilage sets in.

A partial answer to several of Connecticut's Windham County farms' labor problem came this week when faculty members of the University of Connecticut signed up to pick apples and take their pay "in kind."

Regular rates for apple picking will be paid by the growers, but no money will change hands. A-1 McIntosh apples will be set aside in storage, to be delivered in the winter to the pickers as payment for their work.

28 Per Cent Gain

When the picking is over there will be about 7,755,000 bushels harvested from New England trees. That is what Walter E. Piper of the Massachusetts Division of the Department of Agriculture estimates. This is a 28 per cent gain over last year's crop which totaled slightly more than 6,000,000 bushels. Massachusetts will contribute to this figure in the neighborhood of 3,320,000 bushels, Mr. Piper expects.

Despite his labor problem and the limited facilities for storage due to the Government taking a tremendous amount of space for war needs the New England apple producer has a rosy picture ahead.

In the first place—because many fruits are off the local market or are greatly reduced—the New England apple will be king this year. The demand will be greater than it has been for many years. Prices, while not expected to reach other war time levels, will be good and steady.

Transportation is another factor which favors the New England apple grower. Inasmuch as 85 per cent of the apples grown in this area are consumed by New Englanders shipping does not become a major problem. The 15 per cent shipped out of New England goes from such regions as western Massachusetts and western Vermont to the New York market. New England, on the other hand, imports a large amount of apples each year and with the railroads and trucking facilities jammed with essential war materials shipment of apples to this area will be sharply curtailed.

John Chandler, President of the New York and New England Apple Institute and one of Massachusetts' large producers, says that the apple this year is one of the best buys on the market.

He points out that as picking progresses next week it will be necessary to ship many apples directly from the orchard to New England's leading markets as many of the growers have not adequate storage facilities. Apples can be bought by housewives and stored in their own homes for several months, he says, with no damage to the apples. A cool, dry place should be selected, he advises. Above all the apples should be kept where they will not be subjected to freezing temperatures.

McIntosh Never Better

New England's leading apple today is the McIntosh, having passed the famous old Baldwin some time ago. Mr. Chandler reports that never has he seen a better "Mac" than is to be harvested this year. Plenty of rain during the summer, he explained, brought them along to exceptional good sizes. The sun of the past two weeks has turned

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Overseas Air Mail Held to Minimum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Guidance to the public in the use of overseas air mail was given today in the following statement issued by the Office of War Information:

"Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announce that reports reaching their various departments during the past few weeks show conclusively that the volume of air mail now being received for transportation to certain points outside the continental United States is greatly exceeding and will continue greatly to exceed the facilities that are or can be made available for that purpose.

"Therefore, these three Cabinet members point out, it becomes necessary to reduce materially the weight of individual pieces of air mail so that the transportation by air of the greatest possible number of letters to those areas may be assured.

"Calling attention to the fact that the Army and Navy Departments exercise control over the transportation of air mail to overseas destinations, the three officials declared that the existing military demands upon air transportation facilities for strategic cargo and for personnel essential to the war effort have made necessary the immediate establishment of the following order of preference in the loading of mail on aircraft destined for restricted areas:

"First—Official air mail.

"Second—V-Mail.

"Third—To the extent space is available, other letter mail weighing not in excess of two ounces per letter.

"It is necessary that the public be informed that the quantities of air mail coming within the third category that can be given air dispatch to the restricted areas cannot be predicted accurately, and such matter may have to be transported by surface means. Military necessity may later require that only official air mail and V-mail be transported by air to these areas.

"Until further notice, therefore, only letters in their usual and ordinary form, weighing not in excess of two ounces and coming within the third category, may be accepted as air mail for transmission to foreign countries and to overseas navy post offices and army post offices. Packages of merchandise, prints, etc. (except official packages) will not be carried by air from the United States.

"The foregoing restrictions apply to air mail for all points outside the limits of the continental United States except that, for the time being, they will not apply to Mexico, Central America and South America, the West Indies, and other islands within the Caribbean area, Alaska Canada and Newfoundland.

"These changes in the handling of air mail destined outside the continental United States are effective immediately."

Mail Them in October For Navy's Christmas

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 4

The Navy, supplying the public with a list of "do's" and "don'ts" on Christmas parcels for sailors, urged that such packages be mailed during October and labeled "Christmas parcel."

(Details: Women's Page)

Stalingrad:

375,000 Men Storm Defenses of City

Moscow dispatches said Field Marshal Fedor von Bock was striking at Stalingrad with 25 divisions —375,000 men—in an effort to capitalize on wedges driven systematically into its defenses, but Russian Army men were reported to have counterattacked with some

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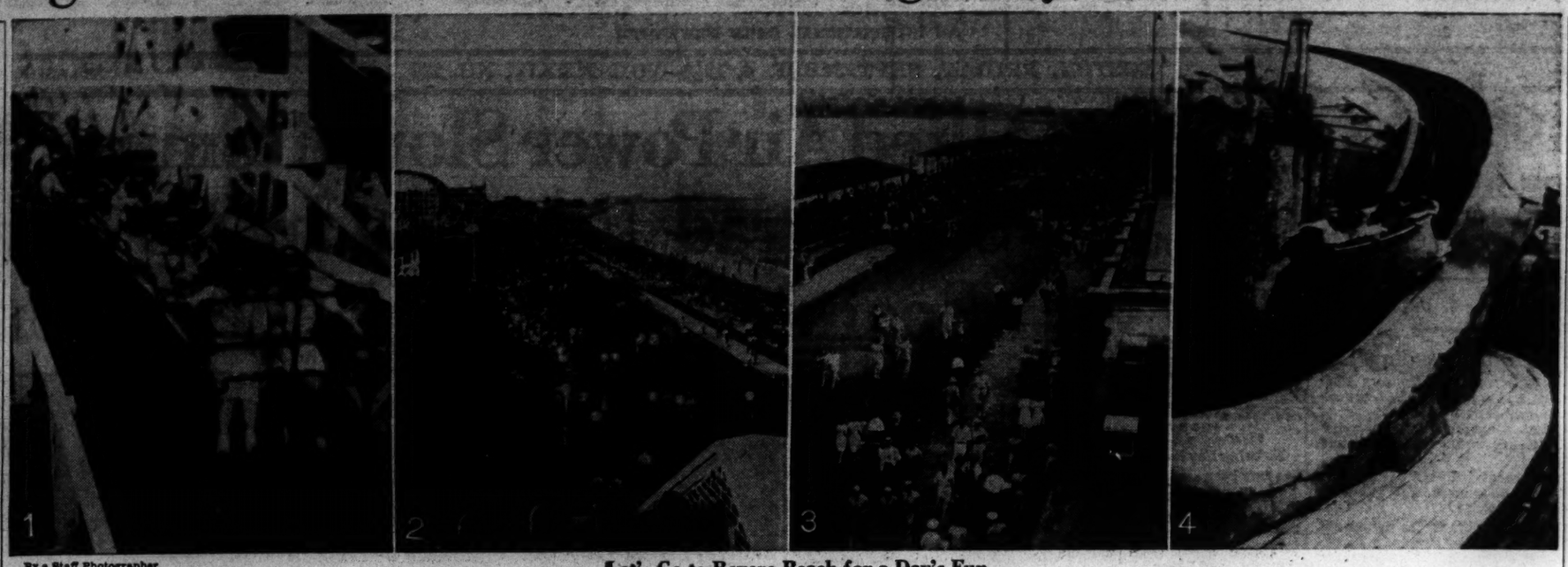
Everything From Roller Coasters to Hot Dogs May Be Found at Revere Beach



By a Staff Photographer

Let's Go to Revere Beach for a Day's Fun

Easily reached without using the family car, thereby saving gasoline and rubber, Revere Beach offers much in the way of variety of amusement. (1) Swi-s-s-s-h! Whee-e-e-e-e! Up, up, up—and then down with a rush that all but takes one's breath away, the thrill of the roller coaster. (2) Looking northward up the beach from the Metropolitan District Commission police-station tower. (3) A view in the other direction, looking down the beach with the pavilions crowded with September "jaunters." (4) Round and round in the Virginia Reel. Boy, what a ride!

Ceiling Lists Of 'Services' Due by Sept. 10

Service industries and trades have until Sept. 10 to file "ceiling price" statements with their local War Price and Rationing Boards, John W. Teele, Massachusetts State Price Officer, said today.

The order affects all service concerns, including those who filed a "cost of living commodity" list on July 1, he declared.

The price statement must show a list of all services supplied during March, 1942, for which prices were regularly quoted during that month, plus complete description of each service; the highest prices charged for such services during March, 1942; the rate or pricing method, and charges if any, which were regularly used during that month, and the customary allowances, discounts, and other price differentials given.

Lists must further be kept up to date by adding descriptions, prices, rates, and pricing methods and charges for all services sold for the first time after March, 1942. If a new business is started, the owner must prepare a similar statement within 10 days and file it within 20 days with the local board.

Among services affected are: Hat, clothing, rug, and window cleaning; film developing and printing services, food locker service, fur storage, linen supply service, parking lots, rental of commodities used by consumers and safety deposit rentals; or repairing automobiles, bicycles, boats, cameras, clothing, electric or gas appliances, farm equipment, furs, furniture, locks and keys, mattresses, motorcycles, phonographs, radios, domestic refrigerators, rubber goods, rugs, sewing machines, stoves, shoes, sporting goods, tools, typewriters, vacuum cleaners, and washing machines.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain. No change in temperature tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: No change in temperature tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Occasional light rain. Cooler in interior tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:27 p.m.; height 8.6 feet.
Saturday, 8:04 a.m.; height 7.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:44 p.m. Friday.

Don't Be a
Wobble-Walker
Wear Walk-Over Low Levels, $6.95 to $9.95
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.

New Fall
DOBBS
"Cross Country"
HAT
$5.00
Ware Pratt Co.
Main Street at Pearl, Worcester

Guard against biting winds

Elizabeth Arden

When it's cold and windy outside . . . hot and dry inside, give your skin special care with Ardena Velva Cream, especially designed for cold weather . . . or Ardena Orange Skin Cream, rich with lubricating and essential oils.

Ask the personally trained Elizabeth Arden Salesgirl which of these two creams is suited to your particular skin.

Ardena Velva Cream, 1.00 to 6.00
Ardena Orange Skin Cream, 1.00 to 8.00
Plus taxes

Filene's
WORCESTER STORE

Lights of Resort Dimmed But Glow of Fun Remains

Gasless Jauntings
A Friday Feature

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At least once a season, and sometimes more often, there comes the urge to stroll the length of the Revere Beach Boulevard, trying everything along the way from roller coasters—Cyclone and Thunderbolt—the Virginia Reel and the House of Fun to hot dogs, frozen custard, popcorn, and grilled hamburgers. And what youngster will not be delighted with a souvenir hat, cane, and pinwheel?

Well, Revere Beach is easily reached by Boston Elevated service, cars to Maverick Square, and cars and busses to Revere Beach. Then, there are the Eastern Massachusetts busses serving passengers from Lynn and other North Shore municipalities. There's the Hart Bus Line from Malden and Medford, and the Service Bus Line from Everett, in addition.

Once at Revere, the facilities are so obvious that they hardly need mention. Besides the amusements, there's a public bathhouse under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan District Commission, where 25 cents will rent a suit, towel, and locker for adults; 10 cents for children—both with checking privileges.

Dimout regulations are in effect at Revere, but do not hamper the fun. All automobiles must be off the Boulevard by dusk. Otherwise, most of the fun continues into the evening, but with lights shaded and dimmed.

There are plenty of refreshment stands and numerous restaurants, so one need not go hungry. And the variety of amusements for both youngsters and adults leaves nothing to ask—just the urge to try everything at least once.

(Ninth of a series of 10 articles outlining fun for the week end—without gasoline.)

New England Has More Apples

Continued from Page 1

them into the prime of color, he said.

Other varieties such as Courtlands, Delicious, and Northern Spies also are of excellent quality. The Baldwin, for the first time since the damaging freeze in the winter of 1934, promises a good crop.

Mr. Chandler emphasized the necessity for immediate purchase of apples once they reach market stands. While they can be stored for moderate lengths of time in the proper places, he points out, there is no place where spoil is greater than in the fruit market.

New Englander's know their apples, however, and such fall dishes as spicy apple sauce, apple pies, and deep dish apple pie are bound to become increasingly popular this year. Baked apples, too, are a tasty dish on a cold, winter night. According to Mr. Piper, the McIntosh apple requires very little sugar and for this reason should appeal particularly to the housewife with her limited sugar supplies.

Now is the time to can or make jellies, Mr. Chandler said, and apple sauce and apple jelly are *no* exceptions.

The main objective of New England apple growers, Mr. Chandler said, is to impress upon the consumer the urgent need to turn over this crop as speedily as possible.

"If the apples aren't sold and there is no room to store the surplus crop," he contended, "there will be many apples spoil for want of a consumer. Apples are food and this year in particular are an important fruit for New Englanders."

The United States Government is going to be a large purchaser of apples this year according to figures released by Milton C. Allen, Secretary, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the New England Council. More than 8,000,000 bushels will be bought from the nation's growers by the Federal Government for the military forces. New England growers will contribute their share to this huge pool. Broken down into pounds here is how the apple will go:

Fresh apples for eating, 114,000,000 pounds, fresh apples for cooking, 117,000,000, apples in dried form, 4,500,000 pounds; apple butter, 2,800,000 pounds; apple sauce, 12,000,000 pounds; apple jelly, 4,000,000 pounds; apple slices, 23,000,000 pounds; apple nougats, 3,000,000 pounds, and apple vinegar, 2,300,000 pounds.

Waves at Mount Holyoke Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 4—Mount Holyoke College has just been selected by the Navy as another training center for the "Waves."

Rockefeller Hall, newest of the College residences, Eastman House where graduate students live, and the South Campus will be given over to 300 probationary officers and officer candidates of the Women's Naval Reserve.

This group will be in addition to the 900 women who will report at Smith College for their Navy training on Oct. 6.

Since Mount Holyoke is only 10 miles away, both groups will receive their instruction from the same staff of naval officers and will comprise only one training class rather than two.

"Waves" bunking at Rockefeller and Eastman will have their classes in eight classrooms on the first floor of Skinner Hall and will use the South Campus for drilling grounds.

"A high honor has been conferred upon the college," said its President, Roswell G. Ham, in commenting upon the selection of Mount Holyoke as a training center.

Work of preparing the dormitories will begin next Tuesday, it was said, and the first incoming "Waves" are expected early in October.

Assurance that regular Mount Holyoke students will not be inconvenienced in any way by the sharing of their College facilities with the Navy has gone out to approximately 1,000 students who are preparing to return to school on Sept. 20 and 21.

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Famous for Quality and Fashion

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

A semi-formal dance will be held in Walker Memorial, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Memorial Drive, Cambridge, from 8:30 p. m. to 1 a. m. under the auspices of the Harvard Summer School Committee for Russian War Relief. The first 200 service men who apply will be admitted free.

Tomorrow

A lecture on the Paul Revere Exhibition will be given by Mrs. Hayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Admission free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Real Estate Feature Coming on Saturday

The Christian Science Monitor's regular weekly real estate feature which usually is published on Friday will appear on Saturday this week.

First Chaplains Graduating Tomorrow From Harvard

War Activities in New England

Chaplain School Graduates—The Army Chaplain School will hold graduation exercises tomorrow morning at Harvard University—the first to be held since the school moved to Cambridge from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Following a review behind Andover Hall at 10 o'clock 150 Chaplains, all of them commissioned officers, will march to Sanders Theater, where Chaplain (Col.) William D. Cleary, Roman Catholic priest and Commandant of the school, will present diplomas. The graduates will leave for active duty with the United States Army.

The Chaplains have been in school at Harvard since Aug. 10. A new group of 300 will arrive Monday, Sept. 7, for the new 28-day training period. All Chaplains will be quartered in Perkins Hall.

The Chaplains' School is geared to graduate 5,000 chaplains a year, almost twice as many as the Army had in the first World War. Plans call for eventual training each month of 450 clergymen of all religious denominations, white and Negro.

"Old Ironsides"—A proposal that the frigate Constitution be moved from the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown because it is interfering with war work brought a demand that it remain in Boston Harbor, even it its berth had to be changed.

United States Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, wrote Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that adequate space for "Old Ironsides" could be found at a pier in the South Boston area; asserting "The famous ship, whose history is identified with Boston, should remain in this port. Visitors could see it without interfering with the use of the pier for war purposes by building a runway. This construction could easily be done."

Girl Interned by the Japanese Tells Governor of 'Lots of Fun'

Betty Jane Browell, 14-year-old girl who was interned in the Stanley Internment Camp by the Japanese in Hongkong from February 8 to June 29, today called on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Unshaken by her experiences the young girl, who arrived in the United States aboard the Gripsholm, had reporters chuckling as she told of having "lots of fun" in the camp.

Miss Brownell, who treated her audience to snatches of Chinese language, said that school classes were held in the camp attended by 160 children. Although few textbooks were available and paper was scarce, she said, "we had lots of fun."

About 300 Americans and 2,800 British were in the internment camp, she said, and while the Americans were not too crowded, the British were very crowded, ten persons being assigned to each room.

Miss Brownell returned to the United States with her father, Prof. Henry Chase Brownell, a professor in Lingnan University, and her mother. Born in Canton, Miss Brownell lived two years in Hongkong. She speaks a Cantonese dialect of the Chinese language.

"The only thing in camp that was hard was the lack of food," Miss Brownell declared, "but the people in the cities didn't have even as much as we did."

She said that they had rice twice a day and on occasions had a little meat and vegetables. The children, she added, were given extra dried fruits and extra rice, as well as fresh milk.

When a reporter remarked that she probably never wants to see a bowl of rice again, the young girl quickly replied, "Oh. I love rice."

Miss Brownell said she saw little mistreatment of prisoners in camp or in Hong Kong other than some face-slapping. She stated that the Japanese influenced the Indian Sikhs and made them anti-British, which resulted in some rude treatment of the British.

One of the Hong Kong experiences that she remembers most vividly is the confusion in that city when things happneed so fast that the defenders were not ready to meet the attack. She said that so many officers were killed that the men became mixed up and no one knew what was being done.

Betty is now staying at the home of Charles W. Dow, an uncle employed in the State Department of Public Utilities. Shortly she will join her father at Burlington, Vt.

Strike Threatened At Lever Brothers

A threat to "go back to the old strike method of settling this issue" was made today by a local union official after the War Labor Board's refusal to allow the union's demand for a 10 per cent wage increase for employees at the Lever Brothers soap manufacturing plant in Cambridge.

Thomas White, President of the Cambridge local Soap, Glycerine and Edible Oil Workers Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, said that the War Labor Board was not functioning to labor's satisfaction, and "we'll go back to the old strike method of settling this issue and not depend on the Board."

Relief Costs Up As the Cases Drop

While the number of persons on general relief in Massachusetts has decreased, costs have gone up, Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare disclosed today.

There were 26,300 cases on relief, in July as compared with 27,268 in June and 37,266 in July, 1941, he said. But the cost was $686,156 in July, as compared with $654,389 in June, he pointed out, an increase of more than $30,000.

In July, 1941, relief costs were $909,284.

Old age assistance cases dropped slightly, with 86,177 in July, as compared to 86,444 in June. In July of 1941, the number was 86,892. The cost was $2,859,878 in July 1942 as compared with $2,849,089 in June 1942. The cost in July 1941 was $2,510,131.

Keller

Circus Scouts Take Notice

These young ladies, Marilyn and Barbara Smyth of Hyde Park, Mass., have been attending the "Stay-at-home" camp at the Hyde Park Young Men's Christian Association. As a result of their summer activities they were able to stage this tumbling act at the camp's closing session in the "Y" gymnasium. Nearly 1,000 boys and girls took part in the activities at the four branches of the Boston Y. M. C. A., an agency of the Greater Boston United War Fund.

Shoe Strikers In Haverhill Fail to Return

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 4 (AP)—Striking shoe workers, whose three-day-old walkout has affected 15 factories, refused today to modify their demands or go back to work as the director of the United States Conciliation Service in Washington said "they should observe" the decision of his board.

Conciliation Director Ross Colwell telephoned from Washington to the Haverhill Gazette that "a decision has been rendered and they should observe it" in referring to a Conciliation Commissioner's recent grant of five to 10 per cent wage increases to 2,500 striking employees. Increases were denied others, Mr. Colwell said recently, because they had received raises since January, 1940.

Colwell added that William Steele, Conciliation Service representative, has been sent to Haverhill to "put the strikers back to work" but explained that he had no authority to order them back.

F. Henry Maguire, spokesman for the strikers' committee said that the men refused at a meeting today to return to their jobs or to change their demand for a flat 10 per cent raise for all 4,000 employees.

Mr. Maguire said the striking workers "welcomed the assistance of the Government" and authorized continued meetings with employers and Mr. Steele. He said that the strikers would not meet again until Tuesday.

N. E. Waits Momentous Holiday

Continued from Page 1

ules they can afford a holiday, will take it.

But many others which cannot permit a halt, such as General Electric at Lynn, will keep their production force at work just the same. The War Department, following the plan of Donald M. Nelson, has left it to contractors to determine whether or not they can forego the holiday.

Where production is so urgently needed that operations cannot be interrupted without interference with the uninterrupted flow of war materials, the men are expected to work.

Union longshoremen at Boston are to set a precedent Monday by reporting for work—the first time they will have worked on Labor Day since the observance of that day became a holiday—according to steamship men who praised the men's policy of 100 per cent cooperation in war effort.

Additional men are being admitted into the three union locals at this port,—also a precedent for recent years—it was stated. A shortage of men for the proper expedition of ships has been one of the charges that have been made during controversies as to loading and unloading of ships at this port. Additional business is expected at this port and the co-operative attitude of the longshoremen is expected to go a long way towards increasing such traffic.

The schedule of launchings and keel layings announced today by the First Naval District covers these New England yards:

George Lawley & Sons at Neponset, Quincy Adams Yacht Yard at Quincy, and the big new yard at Hingham, all in Massachusetts; the Luders Marine Construction Company at Stamford, Conn.; the Parsons Yard at East Greenwich, R. I.; and in Maine Frank L. Semple, Jr., Inc., at Boothbay Harbor, the Camden Shipbuilding Company at Camden, Harry G. Marr at Damariscotta, and Rice Brothers and Hodgon Brothers-Goudy & Stevens, both at East Boothbay.

Ships to be launched or started include submarine chasers, patrol vessels, mine sweepers, a coastal transport and a landing craft.

Edward F. McGrady, originally a Boston pressman and now chief labor consultant to the Secretary of War, will be chief speaker at the Boston Labor Day celebration at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common. The observance is under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Whitinsville War Plants Gives 10 P. C. Pay Rise

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., Sept. 4 (AP)—The Whiting Machine Company, formerly manufacturers of textile machinery but now engaged in war production work, announced today a 10 per cent wage increase for approximately 4,000 employees, effective Sept. 7.

Men's Suits
Men's Furnishings
Boys' and Prep Wear
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1502 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Curley Drops His Action On Ballot Boxes

Former Gov. James M. Curley formally dropped all protest against the election of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and at the same time freed 400 ballot boxes for use in Boston's September 15 primaries today when he gave consent to destruction of the ballots used in last falls's Mayoralty election.

Approximately 472,000 ballots had been locked up in ballot boxes since the election, in which Mr. Curley was defeated by Mayor Tobin.

While the former Governor was contesting the election and court action was being brought in an attempt to unseat the present mayor, the election commission was forced to lock the ballots away in a City Hall vault.

The recount, which Mr. Curley requested, did not change the outcome and the courts dismissed the removal action and so now the ballots will be sold for waste paper.

Political observers pointed out that Mr. Curley's decision may have been motivated by his anxiety to have the ballot boxes available for more votes for Curley in his 11th District Congressional contest in the primaries later this month.

Federal Service Hits New High In Filling War Jobs

More workers were placed in jobs last August by the United States Employment Service than during any previous month in the annals of the public employment office, it is announced.

The August total of 13,606 placements beat August a year ago by 49 per cent. It ran 10 per cent ahead of July this year.

Demand for additional war workers is increasing daily as these industries approach their peak of production, commented Powell M. Cabot, Director of the Employment Service for this State.

Industry Warned On Sugar Quotas

Institutional and industrial users of sugar must apply before the end of the day tomorrow for their September-October allotments of sugar unless they wish deductions made in their quotas, according to Frederick W. Mansfield, Chairman of the Boston Rationing Board.

After Saturday, one sixty-first of the total allotment for the two months will be deducted for each day of delay. Thus a three-day supply would be deducted on applications not received until Tuesday.

Records of the rationing board show that a substantial number of industries and institutions have not yet applied for their allotments.

'Disunited' Detroit Solidified In Defense of Its Good Name

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Detroit objects. It objects to being made the "whipping boy" for all the war-born iniquities of the war-born armament production program. It has hopped figuratively onto its hind legs to roar back at its critics who insist that the city is the center and circumference of all national unrest, complacency, labor trouble, red tape, and "bad morale."

If there is a lack of unity in anything here (and doubtless there is, just as in other American cities), it isn't in the reaction to the recent piece in Life magazine charging that "the news is bad from Detroit this summer." Both labor and industrial management join municipal authorities and local newspapers in denying the claim that folks here are "confused, embittered, distracted."

Detroit has risen almost as a man to dispute the indictment that "morale is bad" here. In so doing it may well be taking the very step that has been necessary to improve morale, to bring about unity. Development of the need for a common defense may be the instrumentality for the elimination of the conditions that are charged.

The fact is that much of the indictment in detail is true, but much of the conclusion, much of the over-all implication of the charges made is untrue.

'Bad Morale' Denied

It is believed that when Mayor Jeffries declared, "Why, anyone who lives here knows we haven't had a major labor dispute, except the DSR last year, in three years," he failed to meet the issue squarely.

That issue isn't whether there have been major strikes or not, but whether labor has by wild-cat strikes, by work disruptions, by slow-downs, by constant harping against management, retarded in some measure the flow of war goods. And there is no objective observer in Detroit who will deny that labor has to some extent done just that.

But the question then arises whether (1) work stoppage has been of a large and dangerous sort; (2) the situation is any different in Detroit than in other production centers.

Factory management doesn't say that labor has overdone itself to co-operate, but protests about the "bad morale" charge come with as much force from the "front office" as from the factory benches.

Red Tape Partly to Blame

I have heard almost the same story from both sides, to the effect that of course there are hitches in the production program here, but it's no more than is to be expected, and that as a whole things are running along fairly well, with better relationships and increasingly greater production ahead.

Even one of the bitter critics of the "bosses," R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, said: "Our only complaint is that management is not always doing as much as possible for the war, but I think they are stymied all too frequently by the red tape and confusion in Washington. I think more of the trouble lies in Washington than in Detroit."

This remark squares with an observation made by this writer some months ago in analyzing progress in the conversion of the auto industry to war production. At that time it was apparent that if the industry had been slow to integrate itself for more efficient operation, it was chiefly because it lacked the necessary leadership from Washington.

Newspaper and street corner comment on the situation reflects a very frank and realistic attitude, however. Some go so far, of course, as to agree entirely with the changes. But others, while admitting that conditions have been far from perfect, contend that it is a symptom of difficulties inherent in such a war production program, the whole program, and is not peculiar to Detroit.

Detroit happens to have a great concentration of war production. It is a boom town today. Its factories and its houses and its hotels and its streetcars and its streets are filled to overflowing. Practically everyone is engaged directly or indirectly in war work. If there is too great a concentration or centralization, it can be laid, some insist, squarely at the feet of the planners in Washington who have doled out the war contracts.

Exigencies Dictate Action

Detroit and Michigan officially have tried to discourage an influx of unneeded workers, have tried to spread things out, have tried to prepare for adequate housing. But things have happened fast, and war exigencies frequently have dictated action.

As for the rate of production, every single official and unofficial statement, with the exception of the recent one from the OWI in Washington, has been to the effect that production is ahead of schedule. It may not be what they want, or what's needed—it may not be of what, as Brig. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell intimated here the other day, the city is capable —but it is at least, they insist here, not behind schedule.

Where there has been a lag it has been due to one of three things, lack of materials, labor slow-down, or lack of proper facilities. And as for that last factor, labor of course has charged that management hasn't always done what it might have to provide and build and assemble proper facilities where and when needed. But that takes us back into the whole question of conversion, and the only point here is that everybody involved has at some time or other been accused of some act not wholly in the interests of all-out war production.

Dispute Over Profits

Right now it would appear that while the editors of Life and perhaps others feel that there is something in Detroit itself that is wrong, Detroit is inclined to blame Washington. And when the smoke is cleared away it may show that there is really no one to blame.

I have seen labor slow-downs here, and have known of wild-cat strikes that were never reported. There is no question about the critical, impatient, suspicious, mood of the unions. Labor will tell you, though, that it is motivated entirely by what it sees on the other side of the fence. They declare that management and stockholders and "brass hats" get their "wage" increases, that big profits continue, that the position and privileges of ownership keep well ahead of the sacrifices demanded of the war effort.

Management and ownership have their answer to that, but regardless of the outcome of the debate the fact is that there is room for an honest doubt as to whether either side has a really selfish or unpatriotic motive.

It must be borne in mind that labor unions are new in the auto industry. They are just now growing up. Maybe they haven't yet entirely grown up. Certainly much of what is going on are "growing pains." It is not a basic or permanent condition either in the industry or in Detroit.

Detroit Still Growing

As for Detroit itself, the City has never stopped growing, it has never stopped having "growing pains." It has from the start been a leader, a pioneer. It has always sparkled in the white light of publicity. It is the nation's perennial boom town. That may or may not answer questions as to how it is that one city can produce a Coughlin, and tolerate a Gerald Smith, how it can espouse isolationism while preparing to build munitions of war. It may or may not disprove the claim that Detroit isn't different, that the troubles here are not local.

But here is a point that can be taken as it is given. I have felt in recent months that Detroit was touched by the war, that it was altogether conscious of the great conflict and what it meant, now and in the long run. But something happened the other day indicating that Detroit hadn't before been really touched. And it didn't even happen in Detroit.

It came from across the river in its friendly neighbor, Windsor, Ontario. Three sons from one family, and four from another, were lost in the Dieppe raid. Detroit papers were full of it. Folks talked of it on the streets as I've never heard them talk of war production.

Lives lost! The war was really for the first time, I believe, brought home to big, dynamic Detroit.

Harrison Grey Fiske

NEW YORK, Sep. 4 (AP)—Harrison Grey Fiske, who passed on here Sept. 2, was a noted theatrical producer who introduced Ibsen to the American stage. His wife, Minnie Maddern Fiske, was "the" Mrs. Fiske of the American theater.

Mr. Fiske detoured to the stage via editorial writing and publishing his own newspaper, The Mirror. Then he married the brilliant young actress, Minnie Maddern, and immediately took a leading part in the struggle to bring about independent management in the theater, then controlled by a small group known as the "theatrical syndicate."

In their battle with the "trust," the Fiskes went so far as to tour Texas in tent performances.

Mr. Fiske's interest in Ibsen provoked many a quarrel, for Ibsen's plays dealt with social problems. Their box office success, however, proved his belief that the public would support such plays.

Mr. Fiske's production of "Kismet," with Otis Skinner the star, ran for more than two years, but in 1914 his financial resources were lost in one unsuccessful season. His liabilities exceeded his assets by $16,000, but a year later he paid off and started anew.

He produced "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," "Salvation Nell," "Becky Sharp," and "Mary of Magdala." His last production was "Against the Wind," presented in Chicago in 1931, with his wife in the leading role.

Woman Gets Right To Quit Phone Line

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Harry Momyer, operator of the 24-customer telephone exchange at Ensign, Kas., has the State Corporation Commission's permission to quit business Sept. 30. The Commission ruled she may dismantle the exchange, or sell it to anyone making a fair offer.

Mrs. Momyer said she'd given up the exchange as a hopeless case, in her testimony at a hearing July 28. She told the Commission she wants to join her husband in Wichita, where he is a war worker. Ensign councilmen opposed the abandonment.

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Surcease From War

Associated Press

Russian Co-operation in America

Luidmila Pavlichenko, at right, an active member of the Russian guerrilla forces, supplies Nikolai Krasavchenko, a comrade Russian, with American food during a picnic by delegates to the International Student Assembly in Washington. Standing between them is Capt. James Cochrane of the British Army.

Newspapers To Push Big Scrap Drive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—A gigantic scrap salvage campaign will be undertaken by newspaper publishers who heard Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, warn that not enough is yet being done by the nation to win this war.

Mr. Nelson's appeal for the campaign, voiced at a meeting of 200 publishers and editors, was backed by the declaration of R. W. Wolcott, President of Lukens Steel Company, that "there are only two weeks' supply of steel scrap in the country in the hands of steel mills."

"Unless a miracle happens, two furnaces are going down over the weekend in Chicago," Mr. Wolcott, Chairman of the American Industries' Salvage Committee, told the group. "San Francisco is in bad shape, Pittsburgh and Youngstown are in horrible shape."

"Nebraska Plan" Favored

Walter M. Dear, President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and Publisher of the Jersey Journal at Jersey City, N. J., got a unanimous show of hands when he asked permission to name a committee to initiate a plan modeled after the "Nebraska Plan." This was a three-week campaign, conducted by the Omaha World-Herald, which netted 104 pounds of scrap for every man, woman, and child in Nebraska.

Mr. Nelson told the newspapermen that many of the new war plants were chewing up material and producing armament at a greater rate than had been thought possible.

"We must get them the material," he asserted, "and one sure way is to bring out the scrap."

Mr. Nelson said an all-out salvage effort to include abandoned railroads, old bridges, and old buildings was needed.

May Take Bridges

"We are going to have to take bridges which may or may not be used," he added, "but we won't take bridges or tracks that are useful to the war effort."

Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Chief of the Army Services of Supply, reported that arms-production schedules for September and October were so great as to exceed the capacity to provide materials, and that schedules in the months following would be much heavier.

"We haven't won this war yet and we'll be a long time winning it," General Somervell said. "This time it's not a question of 'how long,' but 'if.'"

The job of the newspapers, said Vice-Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Procurement and Material, is to "shock the people into a realization of our true state of affairs" and to prove that the salvage campaign "is no boondoggling gesture to build synthetic morale."

"If the people are not convinced, your headlines may tell them how we finally arrived, only to find that we had come with too little and too late," Admiral Robinson concluded.

A minimum of 17,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap must be rounded up in the last six months of this year to prevent the steel industry's furnaces from shutting down, it was estimated by Paul Cabot, Deputy Director of WPB's Conservation Division.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, Director of the Division, presided at the conference.

"This is the first time in the war that a high government official has appealed to the newspapers collectively for any emergency action," it was noted by Henry Doorly, President of the Omaha World-Herald, before launching into an explanation of the "Nebraska Plan."

Students Stump Their Elders On Problems of Postwar Era

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Some 300 youths from all parts of the war-torn globe carried one consolation back into the sessions of the International Student Service Assembly today as they continued discussing plans for an Allied victory and programs for a postwar world.

They found out last night that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, one of its chief war production officials and a leading university president admittedly don't know all the answers either.

After hearing Mrs. Roosevelt, William L. Batt, WPB Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Frank Graham, President of North Carolina University, discuss current and future problems, the delegates—many of them fresh from the fighting fronts—bombarded the trio with queries in a question-and-answer session.

They probed Mrs. Roosevelt's suggestions for a "people's century" which she envisioned for the future of a peaceful world. They asked how "an India, under British rule, would fit into such a world," and whether world-wide racial prejudice could be sufficiently eliminated to make such a program feasible, and "how can the peoples of all the nations be educated to fit into such a scheme?"

Mrs. Roosevelt, bobbing up and down from her chair as her name was called, replied that any nation "which gives to its people the right of government" should participate in the postwar program, that racial prejudices were fast being overcome and that "education of the world towards such a goal is in the hands of you young people and your generation."

Mr. Batt said many such questions could be considered and answered better "after we have won the war." To cries of "No! No! too late then," he explained that he believed in considering them now, "but not at the sacrifice of the war effort."

Dr. Graham told the students they could best answer the question of "What are we fighting for?" by taking mental polls of the probable comparative results of "a Hitler victory—or our victory."

And all three agreed, after an impromptu consultation on the stage that "many of these are questions which will be up to you and your peoples and your generation to answer in the future."

Earlier, Mrs. Roosevelt had said that "the determination that this shall not happen again," on the part of youth will go a long way toward preventing another war.

The 365 delegates, representing 56 nations either allied or friendly to the United Nations, applauded heartily when the President's wife said that "each government" in the postwar world "should be the kind the people of that land wants, no matter where it is."

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister, speaking to the Assembly after President Roosevelt's radio address yesterday, said that the world which we knew in 1930 now belonged to antiquity.

"We must accept the fact that we have been brought into a revolutionary epoch," Mr. Nash said. "We must aim to guide that revolution along channels that will enable ordinary men and women everywhere to live better and fuller lives than at any time in the past."

Count Carlo Sforza, who resigned as Italy's Secretary of State when Mussolini came to power, and who is now head of the Free Italian Movement in America, noted that there were several delegates representing students from India present, and he told them, mindful though he was of wrongs done India in the past, that Indian Nationalists were making the mistake of creating their movement on the pattern of Italy and Germany because it is the pattern of yesterday. Instead, their national unity movement should be based on the ideals of tomorrow, he said.

"And the ideals of tomorrow are not going to be the ideals of nationalism, but of international federation," Count Sforza declared.

Oil Rationing May Spread

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Spread of oil rationing to some localities of the Midwest and Southwest was "envisioned as a possibility" today by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator.

He indicated this might come as a result of the Government's action in requisitioning from those areas, for service to the East, all gasoline-carrying rail tank cars not used for essential agricultural, industrial, health and safety purposes.

Mr. Ickes told a press conference he expected this action to add 5,000 cars to the 68,000 already in the eastward service. The railroads delivered 823,260 barrels of oil daily to the Atlantic Seaboard states last week.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, in reply to a question on the probable effects of a reduction in the amount of gasoline moving into eastern consumption, said this possibly might result in a reduction in the unit value of the East's gasoline ration coupons, now four gallons. However, he added that he wanted to be sure of the facts before making a definite statement.

The Oil Industry Committee said it would be necessary to reduce eastern gasoline consumption from 511,000 barrels daily, the average from July 22 to August 22, to 435,000 barrels daily for the next seven months, to make available more transportation facilities for fuel oil movement.

Bermuda Governor Puts Public Works Under New Board

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 4 (CP)—Formation of a permanent planning commission for Bermuda was announced in the Speech from the Throne by Governor Viscount Knollys at the opening of the Bermuda Legislature Aug. 31.

Purpose of the commission will be to co-ordinate proposals for public works so as to provide for the next five years a "progressive plan of development" for the Colony and utilize labor, equipment, and materials to best advantage.

Another commission, it was announced, will deal with the subject of compensation for war damage to private property.

War restrictions, the speech said, are having a serious effect on Bermuda's revenues, "to a degree which makes it imperative to review as soon as practicable the Colony's position with regard to revenue and expenditure."

Regarding the presence of United States servicemen here, the speech said the Colony had come to know them as defenders and as friends and "to appreciate them as a branch of one family living together here happily and unitedly."

It Isn't Size Only That Judges a Gift

GREENVILLE, Ill., Sept. 4 (AP)—The village of Old Ripley had a yen to help Uncle Sam.

But it found itself in an extremely antithetical position. It wanted to do something big, yet it was awfully small (population about 115).

It yearned to figure somehow or other in the war, but it's as peaceful a place as you could find in a day's ride over the prairies.

Ironically enough, folks pondering the problem found the solution in the placid character of the community. There was no crime, no constable, no magistrate.

So, at a public ceremony yesterday, the townspeople presented the unused jail to R. A. Genre, Chairman of the Bond County salvage committee.

It was estimated that the cells would yield six tons of scrap metal.

Arizona Scans Results Under The Initiative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Only one measure of any kind, an initiated bill to give cities a share of the State gasoline tax, will appear on the ballot at Arizona's general election in November. This is taken by some observers to prove that direct legislation by the people has not made of Arizona the heaven on earth that was predicted by its idealistic advocates when the State Constitution was drawn, in 1911. Neither has it brought the chaos that was foreseen by its equally positive opponents.

"The initiative, referendum and recall." Around these three words revolved the bitterest political battle in Arizona's history, just before the territory entered the sisterhood of States. "Wildeyed radicals" were pitted against "tools of corporate greed," and the radicals prevailed to the extent of giving the Copper State a constitution which was the most advanced or the most dangerous in the Union, depending on the point of view.

In retrospect it appears that the battle was mostly over nothing. Foemen of those days now have many a quiet chuckle together, over how wrong they all were.

Refused to Sign

President Taft refused to sign the statehood bill as long as the Constitution provided for recall of the judges. Arizona dropped that provision, restored it at the first State election. This was criticized at home and abroad as bad faith. But in the 30 years that have passed, not one judge or other major official has been seriously threatened with recall. Only two or three recall elections have been held and they involved only precinct officers. Local disputes, not great governmental principles, were settled.

One of the most eloquent of the "leftists" in the constitutional convention was Mulford Winsor of Yuma, now State Law and Legislative Referendum Librarian. Mr. Winsor recalls with amusement that the first to invoke the referendum were those who had been its severest critics. They used it to delay for two years half a dozen safety laws passed by the Legislature at the behest of railroad employees. "None of us foresaw how the referendum could be employed to delay good legislation," he says.

Another conclusion which Mr. Winsor has reached is that no involved piece of legislation should be passed on by the people. "All the voters will take the trouble to understand is the general idea," he says. "They will seldom read a long bill and it may be full of holes, for all they know. It may even provide for things that no layman would ever suspect from the wording.

"When you leave the drawing of legislation to just anybody who can get petitions circulated, the drawing is likely to be faulty or deliberately deceptive," he concludes.

Legislature Powerless

Another trouble is that when legislation is adopted by popular vote, and quick amendment is necessary to correct defects or meet new conditions, the Legislature is powerless. A bad law is on the books until another election can be held, which usually is two years.

It is possible, of course, to include a section giving the Legislature power to amend. Mr. Winsor has long urged that this be done with every initiated proposition. But it has never been done in Arizona.

Nothing really disastrous has got on Arizona's books by the initiative route. This, says Mr. Winsor, reflects the native caution of the American people. If they aren't sure, or they don't know, they vote no. Most of the proposals approved have been successful by fairly narrow margins, after vigorous campaigns; most of the defeats have been decisive. The lesson drawn is that the proponent of any new law or constitutional amendment must prove his case.

Johnson Sets a Precedent In Obtaining S. C. Nomination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Olin DeWitt Talmadge Johnston, South Carolina's cotton-mill boy, who educated himself to three college degrees and called upon the State Militia to control what he termed as rank discrepancy in the administration of the Highway Department during his first four years as Governor of South Carolina, has set a precedent by his apparent nomination to that post again.

The Spartanburg attorney and plain dirt farmer, according to unofficial returns, was chosen in a two-way race for the chief executiveship, an office he held for four years from 1935 until 1939, representing the first time an aspirant had been elected to the office twice since the voters nearly two decades ago changed the Constitution to expand the term from two to four years and to preclude the incumbent from re-election.

Recounting some of the principal events of his previous gubernatorial service in his campaign, Former Governor Johnston mentioned his relentless, prolonged fight with the Highway Department.

Scarcely had he assumed office when he began executing his promise to set up a new administration in that controversy-ridden branch of the State Government. National Guardsmen were ordered here "on the double" to set up machine gun barriers and escort smiling Ben M. Sawyer, late chief highway commissioner, from his office. New officials were quickly named by the Former Governor to take over. However, the State Supreme Court intervened and reinstated the administration.

Undaunted, the Former Governor rammed through the legislative hopper his promised platform for cheap motor vehicle license plates. Although he failed to attain the $1 tags he originally sought, the one-time Textile Institute student saw the cost of the plates reduced to half their former price.

In the county-to-county Democratic itinerary, frequently labeled the "political circus," for whose existence Former Governor Johnston spoke out at the State Democratic Convention, although later attendance shrunk to almost zero proportions at subsequent meetings, the candidate espoused a future for the State to provide employment for the thousands of citizens who would some day return from the war.

He also expressed the view that funds should be set aside to cushion the Treasury against possible lean, postwar days.

War Department to Be Asked If 18-19 Draft Is Needed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, declared today he would ask the War Department for a formal recommendation "as to the necessity" of drafting youths of 18 and 19 into the armed forces.

Mr. Reynolds told reporters he would be guided "by the decisions of our military leaders" in his consideration of a proposal, introduced yesterday by Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota, to lower the minimum induction age from 20 to 18 and thus tap a reservoir of upward of 2,000,000 men.

Mr. Gurney's proposal, offered as an amendment to the Selective Service Act, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Reynolds said he would send it to the War Department immediately for "its study and recommendation."

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi argued it was better to draft married men, for whose dependents he said Congress "has provided generously," than to send "tender-age" youths into combat. He said married men had "a little more to fight for than boys still in school."

Mr. Reynolds told reporters he felt "we should place our confidence in our military leaders who know more about how many men we need, when we need them, and where we need them."

98 P. C. Deferment

ROTAN, Texas, Sept. 4 (AP)—Fisher County's draft board has quit en masse—after first deferring all but seven of the 42 men who were to have answered an Aug. 28 call for induction.

In San Antonio, Secretary-Member Ed McClannahan of the Bexar County Board No. 8 has resigned—in protest against a Washington deferment of a Negro editor.

The Fisher County Board members—W. W. Morton, George W. Riley, and A. B. Hilburn—said in a signed statement that State Selective headquarters arbitrarily had deferred one registrant because he was a farm and ranch hand.

That classification, said the members of the Board, fits 98 per cent of the County's registrants.

So they put most of their 42-man Aug. 28 quota in class 2-A—and presented their resignations yesterday.

McNutt Appoints Committee To Mobilize Women Workers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP) — Paul V. McNutt, War Commission Manpower Chairman, said today that one of every six women over 18 years old not now in the labor force would be needed in the war effort, and he established a 12-member Women's Policy Committee in the War Manpower Commission.

"One out of every four housewives, perhaps one out of every three, between the ages of 18 and 44 will be employed," he said.

Miss Margaret A. Hickey, owner and director of a school for secretaries at St. Louis, was named Chairman of the Women's Policy Committee, which will aid in mobilizing the women workers.

Mr. McNutt explained the Committee would consider questions of important policy concerning the manpower Commission's program for training as well as recruiting women workers, and would work closely with the Commission's Management-Labor Policy Committee.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, said recently that able-bodied men in industries would be drafted, and that they must be replaced by women and older men.

"Increased participation of women in our all-out war production effort is essential to its success." Mr. McNutt said. "War production alone employed about 1,400,000 women last December. This figure will jump to 4,500,000 by December, 1942, and will climb to 6,000,000 by the end of 1943. By then, women will represent at least 30 per cent of the labor force employed in war production.

"Over 18,000,000 women must be gainfully employed by the end of 1943, so 5,000,000 women must be added to the total number now employed."

Miss Hickey is Vice-President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She also is a lawyer and member of the Missouri Bar.

Other Committee members named are:

Mrs. Dorothy Belanca, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York City; Miss Jenny Matyas, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, San Francisco; Miss Bess Bloodworth, Vice-President in Charge of Personnel, Namm Store, Brooklyn; Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, Vice-President, National League of Women Voters, Washington; Mrs. Lewell Hobart, Past National President, American Legion Auxiliary, Cincinnati; Mrs. Beatrice Gould, Editor, Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia; Mrs. Blanche M. Ralston, until recently Regional Supervisor of Service Programs for Region Three of the Works Projects Administration, Coahama, Miss.; Mrs. Saide Orr Dunbar, Director, Oregon Tuberculosis Association, Portland; Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, Director, Junior Department, Farmers Union, Jamestown, N. D.; Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, Principal, Wendell Philips High School, Chicago; and Miss Ruth Allen, University of Texas, Austin.

Small Ammunition Curtailed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Some small arms ammunition plants have been directed to curtail operations, the War Production Board disclosed last night, because production of this type of munitions has been so abundant as to be out of balance with the over-all war program.

The requirements committee of WPB, representing the Army and Navy as well as civilian war agencies, has reduced the Army's requested allocation of copper for small arms ammunition, on the ground that the metal should be used for war goods more urgently needed at this time.

The curtailment, it was said, was in line with WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson's statement two weeks ago that "production is uneven" and "we shall have to limit the production of some items that are easy to make."

The Army decides which plants shall slow down, and officers said a list of them would not be made public.

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Write W. H. Fitzsimmons, Mgr.

New Films on Boston Screens—Radio—Relief Costs in R. I. Are Analyzed

Crosby and Astaire in Berlin's 'Holiday Inn'

In "Holiday Inn," at the Metropolitan, Irving Berlin, Mark Sandrich, Claude Binyon, and Elmer Rice have worked hard to create a carefree musical film around a quartet of entertainers and a selection of our national holidays.

Mr. Berlin appears to have had the most success with the idea—it was his, to begin with—partly because one of his best hit tunes from the past, "Easter Parade," is included in the score and partly because it is probably easier to write a tune around a holiday than to write a whole story around several holidays. Mr. Berlin commemorates important dates on the holiday calendar with songs.

Equipped with Mr. Berlin's idea, the Messrs. Binyon and Rice have between them concocted a tale about Jim Hardy (Bing Crosby) and Ted Hanover (Fred Astaire), a pair of entertainers who are both in love with their partner, Lillie Dixon (Virginia Dale). When Jim, tired of city lights and razzle-dazzle, retires from show business to become a Connecticut farmer, he expects to take Lillie along as his bride. At the last minute, Ted and Lillie announce that they are in love, so Jim departs for his rustic acres unaccompanied and looking sad.

Unsuccessful as a farmer, Jim decides to convert his homestead into a combination night club and holiday retreat, open only for holidays. Undismayed by early discouragements, he persists until the world begins beating a path to Holiday Inn. Ted is dancing at his friend's showplace and the boys are conducting their usual romantic rivalry, this time over Linda Mason (Marjorie Reynolds), a dancer.

The best moments in "Holiday Inn" are those occupied by Mr. Astaire's tricky firecracker dance for the Fourth of July number. This is an extraordinary business in which Mr. Astaire provides himself with an explosive accompaniment by hurling torpedoes (the toy variety) at the floor and, later on, by setting off a series of fireworks. The whole thing is a marvel of timing, planning, and precise execution.

There is nothing in the rest of "Holiday Inn" to match this dance of Mr. Astaire's. Mr. Rice, who is known east of the Rockies as a serious dramatist, seems a curious choice for the writer of a lightweight screen play. Mr. Rice has done a conscientious enough job but the dialogue cannot be described as sparkling. Mr. Berlin's tunes are pleasant without being particularly impressive.

Mr. Crosby goes through his casual and easy-going performance as Jim. Mr. Astaire is sharp, sophisticated, and glib as Ted. This association of the Messrs. Crosby and Astaire seems less successful than the Crosby-Hope team. Of the supporting players, Miss Reynolds, Walter Abel, and Louise Beavers do what they can to help "Holiday Inn" live up to its title. There is nothing comic or charming about the dance which Mr. Astaire performs as an inebriate.

"Dr. Broadway," the companion feature, is a melodrama about a young doctor who finds himself framed on a charge of murder. MacDonald Carey, Jean Phillips, J. Carroll Naish, Richard Lane, and Edward Ciannelli are in the cast.

'Somewhere I'll Find You'

"Somewhere I'll Find You," now at the State and Orpheum, is an example of deplorable exploitation of the world situation. Clark Gable and Robert Sterling play Johnny and Kirk Davis, brothers and reporters for the same New York newspaper. Their warnings that Japan intends warlike actions against the United States are disregarded by their isolationist publisher. Johnny is one of those movie newspapermen—all cynicism, insult, and an irresistible way with women.

Both Johnny and Kirk are interested in their girl colleague, Paula Lane (Lana Turner)—but for different reasons. Kirk is in love with Paula and intends to marry her. Johnny believes the girl unworthy of his younger brother, and goes about proving it to the spectator as suggestively as the Hays Code will permit. This allows him considerable leeway. It is typical of Hollywood's so-called "self-regulation" that, whereas the word "tramp" may not be applied to a woman in film dialogue, its implications may be magnified on the screen by repeated visual and verbal innuendo.

What passes in such pictures for true love does come to Johnny and Paula after the brothers have chased the girl across the world, have found her helping to smuggle Chinese babies to safety across the Indo-Chinese border, and have parted to reunite in Manila, where Kirk is killed in the fighting. Pandro S. Berman and Wesley Ruggles, respectively, produced and directed the film.

"Mr. Blabbermouth," a two-reel film on the same program, aims to show the harm which may be done by spreading war rumors.

Premiere at Edgartown

"The Moon and Sixpence," film version of the story by W. Somerset Maugham, will have its world premiere Saturday evening at Edgartown, Mass. Mr. Maugham, who makes his summer home there, will be present. Among the other vacation residents of Martha's Vineyard who are expected to be resent are Katharine Cornell, James Cagney, Thomas Hart Benton, Francis Hackett, Emily Post, I. A. R. Wylie, Francis B. Sayre, and Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Jr.

Helen Hayes Narrator In War Program

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Four Indian lyrics of Amy Woodforde-Finden — "The Temple Bells Are Ringing," "Less Than the Dust," "Kashmiri Song," and "Till I Wake"—will be sung by Lucille Manners, soprano, Ross Graham, baritone, and chorus, in Cities Service Concert. The orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Frank Black, will play Pollock's "Spanish Dance" and Donaldson's "Could Be," NBC-WBZ, 8 p.m.

Garfield Swift sings a group of Brazilian melodies on the CBS Hemispheric Variety program. There will be music also by the CBS Latin American Orchestra, conducted by Alfredo Antonini, the Charo Gil Mexican Guitar Trio, and Juan Arvizu, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p.m.

Helen Hayes is guest narrator on "Men, Machines — Victory," with Harvey Firestone, Jr., as the guest speaker, BLUE-WHDH, 10:30 p.m.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker speaks tonight to 1,100 air-force students who are specializing in radio work. His subject is "Your Future in the War and Peace," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p.m.

Jan Struther and C. S. Forester, English authors, are guests on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p.m.

For Russian Relief

Beatrice Paipert and Paul Vincent, Boston dancers, are appearing at a benefit for Russian War Relief in Gardner, Mass., Sunday evening, Sept. 6.

Wide World

Maine Picks Its Blueberries

Tons of blueberries, like these boxed here, are now being harvested in Maine so that American doughboys can be sure of their blueberry pies. All available manpower is out in the fields raking up the berries and speeding them to the canning factories where they are packed in gallon cans and shipped to army warehouses. This year's crop has been good and in some sections 40 men have picked as many as 5½ tons of berries in an eight-hour day.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 252 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 18.35mc (16.35m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 3 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WWBR, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 3 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4 m), 18.35mc (16.35m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar, HP5B (shortwave), 6.300mc (49.75m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 5
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Sept. 6

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc, 17.75mc. Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:20 p. m.—London Letter, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—5:30 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 8.1meg, 36.9m.
London—5:35 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Commenta in English, RKE, 8.1meg, 36.9m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is," VLG7, 15.23meg or 19.7m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is," VLG6, 9.58meg, 31.3m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Hollywood Radio Theater, TGWA, 9.88meg, 31m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Theater, TGWA, 9.88meg, 31m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Programs

4:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), 11.79mc and (15.35mc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Sunday, Sept. 6

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Welfare Spending in State Shows Low Per Capita Cost

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4—Charges that something must be wrong with the relief situation in Rhode Island, because payments made to families on relief in this State are higher than the national average, were answered this week by Clemens J. France, State Director of Social Welfare, who presented a list to show that when all factors are considered the Rhode Island relief bill is lower, per capita of population, than the bill paid in near-by States and in the nation as a whole.

Mr. France pointed out that there are four main categories of public assistance: Old-age assistance, general relief, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind.

When these four items are lumped together and the total cost divided by the population of the State, Mr. France explained, the result shows that Rhode Island's bill is considerably less than it is elsewhere. The cost works out to 54 cents per capita for Rhode Island. This compares with the national average of 60 cents, the New York State figure of 75 cents and the Massachusetts figure of 99 cents, Mr. France said.

Rhode Island's expenditures for general relief are higher than in most other states, the State Director conceded. He pointed out, however, that these higher payments permitted higher standards of relief and asserted that "actually they result in greater savings to the taxpayers by hastening the rehabilitation of relief recipients and thus reducing the length of their stay on the relief rolls."

The higher costs of general relief in this State are offset by lower costs of old-age payments. Rhode Island not only makes much smaller old-age payments than many other States, notably Massachusetts, but has fewer persons on its old-age rolls, proportionately.

The total relief costs for all four categories, per $1,000 of assessed tax valuation, is only 28 cents in Rhode Island, compared to 39 cents in New York, 57 cents for the country as a whole and 68 cents for Massachusetts, Mr. France said.

A special survey of costs for the month of May was made in the various States at Mr. Frances' direction. The State Director's conclusions were based on that survey.

War Bonds Drive

A patriotic campaign by the Town Criers of Rhode Island, designed to stimulate the sale of war bonds in this city, ran into difficulties this week when a considerable number of persons in the downtown area misinterpreted the Town Crier posters and tore many of them down.

Principal feature of the poster was a large swastika. Over the top was the admonition: "Wipe This Out!" and underneath appeared the words: "Buy Bonds."

The Town Criers purchased 3,000 of the posters and provided hot dogs, ice cream and cake for a large squad of Brown University Students, Boys Club members and others who were enlisted to paste the posters on store fronts in the downtown section.

Some pranksters apparently thought the "Wipe This Out!" meant to tear down the sign—and did so. Many other persons considered the swastika was too prominent and argued there was nothing in the poster to suggest the swastika was being wiped out.

The result was that the morning after the posters had been attached to windows and store fronts all over the business section, most of them had vanished.

Rail Salvage

Plans are being discussed this week by salvage officials to recapture approximately 10,000 tons of trolley track rails which are scattered over Rhode Island streets, many of them buried beneath the road surface.

Alonzo R. Williams, Manager of the United Electric Railways here, explained that the estimated 10,000 tons applies only to the rails which are not now in use. Most of them, he said, are in Providence, Pawtucket and Woonsocket.

The old rails provide a high grade of scrap metal, Lawrence Lanpher, Secretary of the Rhode Island Salvage Committee, said, but the hitch is in the cost of recapturing them.

Ordinarily, Mr. Lanpher explained, the scrap rails are worth $16 a ton. But it costs approximately $60 a ton to get them up and repair the road surface from which they were taken.

Whether the present shortage of scrap steel warrants going to the expense to recapture the old rails is a question which has been put up to Amos H. C. Brown, director of the special projects division of the WPB office in Boston.

The United Electric Railways, which owns most of the old rails, has been considering putting trolley cars back on some of the old trolley lines where trackless trolleys have been substituted. The move not only would be designed to save rubber tires—required by the trackless trolleys—but also to ease the acute transportation problem.

War Industries

Rapidly expanding war industries in Rhode Island have pushed total employment, pay rolls and average earnings of construction workers to all-time high figures in this area, William L. Connolly, State Director of Labor, reported this week.

The figures for the month of July showed that the average weekly wage for construction workers had mounted to $70.65. In July a year ago the average weekly wage was only $46.51.

In a single month, from June to July this summer, Mr. Connolly reported, employment jumped 70 per cent and pay rolls in this area jumped 80 per cent.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Summer Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"You Can't Take It With You," by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Starring Fred Stone and his daughter, Paula. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2, 4:55, 7:55. "Eagle Squadron." Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Fenway—"Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees" Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:06. "Flying With Music." 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Kenmore—"Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 1:05, 4:35, 8. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 2:55, 6:25, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Dr. Broadway." MacDonald Cary, Jean Phillips. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Fleet," "Robert Benchley, Keeping in Shape." "Unusual Occupation," "Conrad the Sailor." "Cruise Sports," "Kaltenborn-Johannes Steel." "Tex McCrary." "Wacky Worm," "Porky's Snoose Reel." Continuous 9 a. m.-11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

Paramount—"Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:08, 9:30. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche, Lynn Bari. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8:05, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7, 9:30.

Scollay—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:30. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"March on America," "Training Parachuters." "Inside Fighting Russia," "Harvard Trains for the Harvard-Yale Boat Race." "Steel for Victory." "Carnival in Brazil," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10.

Telepix—"Quentin Reynolds on Russia." "Dieppe Raid." "U. S. S. Boston Launching." "Personalities in Sports." "Puppet Cartoon." 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Danger, in the Pacific," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 3:55, 6:05, 8:15, 10:25. "Not a Ladies' Man." 10:35 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5, 7:10, 9:20.

Tremont—"Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, Francis X. Huston. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55.

Uptown—"You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia — "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

Allston—Capitol: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. "Sons of the Pioneers," R. Rogers. 1:45, 5.

Arlington — Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Regent: "Dumbo." "Torpedo Boat." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, Continuous from 4:45.

Braintree — Braintree: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. 1:45 — Continuous from 6:45.

Brighton — Egyptian: "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Michis Auer. 3:04, 8. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert, Peggy Moran. 2:10, 9:24.

Brookline — Brookline Village: "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 2, 5, 8:20. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:30, 7, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore, Jon Hall. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Cleveland Circle: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

Cambridge — Central Square: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Man Who Wouldn't Die" Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 8.

Harvard: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2, 8.

University: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 2, 6:30, 9:45. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Dorchester — Dorchester: "Desperate Chances for Ellery Queen," W. Gargan, M. Lindsay. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2, 7. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 10:30, 2:30. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Dona Reed. 1:35, 7:35.

Codman: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

Eggleston Square—Eggleston: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 1:45, 7:45.

Everett—Capitol: "Fantasia," 3:10, 7, 9:40. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2:10, 5:31.

Park: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "Almost Married," Robert Paige, June Fraser. 1:30, 7:30.

Hingham — New Loring Hall: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 1:30, 7:45.

Hyde Park—Fairmount: "Moonlide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Stardust on the Stage," Gene Autry. 1:45, 8.

Jamaica Plain—Jamaica: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton.

Lexington—Lexington: "This Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 2:30, 8:15. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 4, 9:45.

Lynn—Open-Air Theater: "Crimes at the Dark House." "The Green Pack." Short Subjects and news. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

Malden — Granada: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack. 3:30, 6:07, 9:24. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:30, 4:47, 8:04.

Mystic: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 1:54, 8. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 3:30, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Syncopation." Jackie Cooper, Adolph Menjou. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:30.

Strand: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "You're Telling Me," Robert Paige 3, 8.

Mattapan — Oriental: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:35, 8. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 2, 7:50.

Medford — Fellsway: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "All American," Co-Ed, Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 8:35. "Desperate Chances for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

Melrose—Melrose: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:30, 7:30.

Natick — Colonial: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.

Needham — Needham: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 2, 8.

Newton — Paramount: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2, 8.

Quincy—Quincy: "Smart Alecks," with the East Side Kids. "Prisoner of Japan," A. Baxter. Stage Show. 2, 8.

Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2, 8.

Revere—Revere: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers. 2, 8.

Revere-Boulevard: "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers. 2, 8.

Somerville — Central: "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 2, 8.

Strand: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 2, 8.

South Weymouth — Cameo: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs. Baby Sandy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

Wakefield — Wakefield: "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe, Lucille Fairbanks. 2:11, 7:54. "The Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 3:20, 9:07.

Waltham — Embassy: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 2, 8.

Watertown — Watertown Square: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Art, Inc., Goes to Town." 1:40, 7:35. Coolidge: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jack Durant, Jackie Gleason. 1:45, 7:40.

Waverley — Strand: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2, 7:45.

Wellesley Hills — Community Playhouse: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

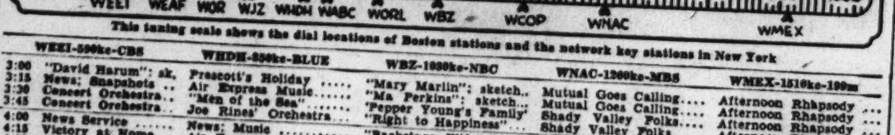
West Newton — West Newton: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette Macdonald.

Weymouth — Drive-In Theater: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Harvard, Here I Come," Continuous from dusk to midnight.

Winchester — Winchester: "The Invaders," Leslie Howard, Laurence Olivier. 3:34, 8:04. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:15, 6:40, 9:54.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Snapshots ..	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Concert Orchestra..	"Men of the Sea".....	"Pepper Young's Family"	Mutual Goes Calling....	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Concert Orchestra..	Joe Rines' Orchestra...	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks....	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	News; Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, News..	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15 Victory at Home...	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; sketch..	Music; Organ	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30 Treasury Parade ...	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45 Talk; Orchestra	Club Matinee; News ...	"Young Widder Brown"...	Jack McLean's Orchestra	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:15 lies: music; songs.	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	show .....
5:30 Follies: "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	California Caravan	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	Salon Serenade	"Superman"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	News Service Talk ....
6:00 News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Talk; Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today ..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Candlelight & Silver:	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Senator Chandler	Treasury Parade .....
7:15 J. Wesley; Music...	Music	News of the World	"Date With a Diet".....	March to Victory .....
7:30 Report to Nation...	"The Lone Ranger";	Neighborhood Call	"Red Ryder"; drama....	News Service .....
7:45 Report to Nation...	western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama....	Johnny Long's Orchestra
8:00 Fred Brady Variety	Earl Godwin, News.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"..	Nelson Eddy, songs....
8:15 Show; songs; orch.	"Gibbs & Finney"; sk..	Graham; F. Bisceks Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Richard Gallinger, News
8:30 CBS Hemispheric	"Those Good Old Days";	"Information, Please!";	"This Is Navy Norfolk";	The Lyric Theater ....
8:45 pers.: or.: C. Brown	popular variety	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Saxie Dowell's Orch....	The Lyric Theater ....
9:00 "Playhouse"; Ray	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News..	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Block's Orchestra.	"Little Concert".....	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30 "Thas Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs	Party; Louise Massey;	Sports Roundup	"Classical Album"
9:45 Boy"; serial	Musicale; Comedians ..	vocalists; Whitey Ford	"Double or Nothing";	Treasury Star Parade...
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	News; Meet Your Navy..	"People Are Funny";	quiz with guests	Anne Nigra, piano.....
10:15 Ross; Connee Bor-	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests....	Cedric Foster, News....	Rhythm Ramblers .....
10:30 well; Margo; Herb	Men, Machines, Victory.	Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker	Eddy Howard's Orch....	"Let's Be Neighbors"..
10:45 Shriner; Orchestra	News Here and Abroad ..	Joseph Gallicchio's Or..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Talk; Romberg's Music
11:00 News; Sports	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Duke Ellington's Orch...
11:15 Rideout; Jack Ed-	News Service; Sports...	Music You Want	News Service	Sam Donahue's Orch...
11:30 wards' Or.; Master Works of Music	Fisherman's Program ..	Music You Want	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..
11:45	Music News	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....
			George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1060kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o 'the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Music	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast; Music	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program.....	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45 News; War summary	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"; Talk ..	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News reports .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands..	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore; News..	Music of Many Lands..	Morning Toast; Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Camp program .....
8:45 Carl Moore's Club ..	Newscast; Music	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Hawaiian Serenaders ..
9:00 George Bryan, News	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Organ; Talk	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"; or..
9:45 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; or..
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Air Express Music.....	"Aldrich Family"	"Rainbow House"; Juve-	Studio program .....
10:15 reports; music; or.	"The Cadets"	recording	nile Prgrm.; Bob Emery	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Salute So. America,	Treasury Star Parade...	South American Way...	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Goin' Shopping With
10:45 Food Fair	American Legion Aux..	Saturday Ser

Merrow-Jenks Contest for G. O. P. Congressional Nomination Stirs N. H. Interest

Isolationism Issue Alive In Granite State

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4—Backed by a State committee of prominent Republican leaders, Chester E. Merrow, a young radio news commentator, is conducting a vigorous campaign in the First Congressional District to unseat Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R), prewar isolationist, at the Republican primary election Sept. 15.

Encouraged by the support given him by well known members of the Party, many of whom ignored him in a previous tilt with Mr. Jenks two years ago, Mr. Merrow is directly assailing the Representative's voting record of 1940-41 on national defense and aid for Britain and terming him "lacking in foresight and asleep to America's danger."

Representative Jenks, first elected six years ago after a quarter of a century of activity as a shoe manufacturer here, is defending his votes as "reflecting the desires of the people" and as keeping promises he had made to "do everything possible to keep us out of war."

Prospects of success for the news commentator, who is also a lecturer on current affairs and did important work in the Legislature in 1939, are much brighter than in the campaign two years ago because of the character of the committee supporting him.

Led by Spaulding

Honorary Chairman is former Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding, who said:

"That you opposed isolationism and advocated aid to the democracies long before Pearl Harbor is a credit to your farsightedness, a trait of character which every Congressman should possess. I am impressed with the fact that because of the issues involved, you are the candidate who, when nominated in September, can be elected in November."

District Chairman of the committee is Oren V. Henderson, former Speaker of the State House of Representatives and Registrar Emeritus of the University of New Hampshire, who is known familiarly through the State as "Dad" Henderson.

"I can assure the Republicans," he said, "that Mr. Merrow will fight for the kind of peace our boys are fighting for, and that he has the ability to help shape the legislation that will be so vitally necessary when readjustments are made after the war is won.

"It is a young man's war. It must be a young man's peace."

Mr. Jenks, who is President of the Morris Plan Bank here and for years has been active in business, cultural, and philanthropic organizations of the State, said that he had no formal "committee" of supporters, comparable to the Merrow group.

"I have no committee, because the State G. O. P. has always resented the fact that I went direct to Congress without the intermediate steps of State Legislature, Governor's Council, and so forth," he said.

"I haven't accepted a cent of money for my campaign, either. A bootblack in Dover sent me $20 by mail, and I sent it back to him."

Skillful Campaign

Despite these handicaps, the Representative is conducting a skillful campaign with his own funds to hold as many of his supporters as possible. Besides sending out a leaflet to every one of the approximately 50,000 registered voters in the District, he is speaking twice a week over the radio and appearing at political rallies.

The campaign which he faces is quite similar to that waged successfully against Representative James C. Oliver (R) across the line in Maine last June. In that Republican primary, Robert Hale, Portland lawyer and international co-operationist, who had been defeated two years previously by Mr. Oliver unseated the three-term Congressman in a campaign devoted almost evclusively to assailing his isolationist voting record.

It was clear that voters of the Southern Maine District did not wish to be represented again by an isolationist. However, Representative Oliver's bid for re-election was handicapped by his long indecision as to whether to make the race at all. There is also the possibility that the early wave of popular resentment against Congressmen who obstructed measures designed to resist Axis aggression has abated somewhat. The Merrow-Jenks contest will be a good test of this.

Campaign literature shows that Mr. Merrow offers himself as a thorough student of public affairs, Mr. Jenks as an experienced business man.

Mr. Merrow grew up in his native Ossipee as a farm boy, then worked his way through Brewster Academy at Wolfeboro, and Colby College, at Waterville, Maine, by firing boilers, washing windows and building roads. After graduation, he taught school in Vermont, earning enough to go to Columbia University for his Master's degree.

In Legislature

For the past ten years, Mr. Merrow has been speaking and writing on national and international affairs. His political experience includes service in the Legislature in 1939, during which term he was Chairman of the important Committee on Ways and Means, and work for the Speaker's Bureau of the G. O. P. State Committee.

He is a news commentator over WHEB, Portsmouth, and WFEA, Manchester.

Biographical sketches of Mr. Jenks show that the went to work at 14 as a cutter in a shoe factory, steadily rising in the industry until he reached the top. In the 25 years that he was a shoe manufacturer in Manchester, no employee ever lost a day's work because of strikes, lockouts, or other labor trouble.

In 1936, Mr. Jenks made his first entry into politics when he ran a close race with Alphonse Roy, also of Manchester, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Jenks was declared elected, but the results were challenged by Mr. Roy and contested throughout the Congressional term. Just before the close of the session, the Democratic majority in the House, after prolonged inquiry, declared Mr. Roy the rightful Representative and unseated Mr. Jenks.

In 1938, Mr. Jenks successfully sought vindication at the polls and decisively defeated Mr. Roy, repeating the process in 1940. To gain the party nomination two years ago, he first had to defeat Mr. Merrow.

The issue this year has been made the isolationist voting record of Mr. Jenks during the last three years when he was recorded against fortifying Guam, against giving lend-lease aid to nations resisting the Axis, and against arming American merchant ships. He did vote, however, for the first draft bill.

By contrast, Mr. Merrow publicly warned in 1940 and 1941 of the danger to the United States of Axis agression, and advocated adoption of the measures which Mr. Jenks opposed.

"A man who served on the naval affairs committee, as Mr. Jenks did, should have known better than to believe our country was not in danger," said Mr. Merrow. "The President replaced the commanders at Pearl Harbor when they failed. Congressmen who failed should be replaced by the people."

Defends Stand

Representative Jenks is defending his isolationism on the ground that it is what the people wanted.

"When I was elected two years ago, 90 per cent of the people wanted peace, not war," he said. "So I promised to do everything possible to keep us out of war. Of course, the people have a right to change their minds, if events warrant it, and to let me know. But right up to Pearl Harbor, my constituents kept writing me, 'Keep us out of war!' Each new step toward war brought a flood of protests.

"Since Pearl Harbor, I have cooperated 100 per cent with the war effort."

Mr. Jenks then was asked, "Suppose your viewpoint had prevailed in Congress, and we had maintained strict neutrality, do you think it would have kept us out of war?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

The next question was: "Suppose Britain had been defeated, would this have been a menace to us?"

"Yes," he replied, "but it is entirely possible we would have been better off with one power in domination of Europe, and with us free to look after our own interests over here.

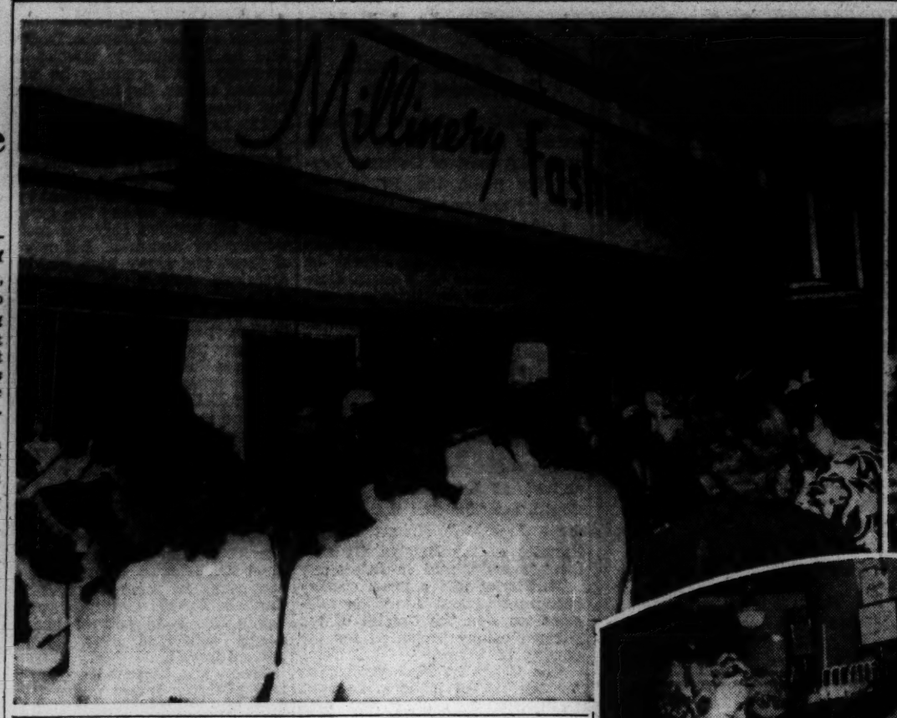
"What the people of the world want is peace. So many millions of boys will be killed in this war, the people won't want any more war when this is over. They will want to disarm and live in peace."

The Democratic candidate for Mr. Jenks' seat this year will no longer be Mr. Roy. The only aspirant for the Party's nomination on Sept. 15 is Dr. Thomas A. Murray, of Manchester, a dentist and member of the Governor's Council for several terms. He will oppose the Republican nominee.

There is a three-cornered contest for the Republican nomination in the Second Congressional District (Western New Hampshire), now represented by Foster Stearns, but isolationism does not enter into this campaign, since Mr. Stearns supported all measures to aid countries resisting Axis aggression. Candidates opposing Mr. Stearns are relatively unknown and are not expected to offer substantial competition. They are Rita Collyer of Lisbon and Nelson M. Cook of Antrim.

The only Democrat seeking nomination in the Second District, which comprises Western New Hampshire, is Henry J. Proulx, several-times Mayor of Franklin.

This is the first of three articles on New Hampshire primary election candidates and issues.



By a Staff Photographer

Store Basement's Thirty-fourth Year

Left—Scene at Filene Automatic Bargain Basement millinery counter, with just an average day's crowd in attendance. Right—A typical crowd in the women's dress section in a mid-afternoon search for bargains. Center—Photograph shows one of the luxury fur coats which are frequently to be found on the basement racks. This is a dark natural mink, part of the stock of an Atlantic City furrier who recently went out of business.

Big Bargain Thrills Gone? Not for Filene Anniversary

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lincoln Steffens once described Filene's Automatic Bargain Basement this way: "He (Edward A. Filene) invented a method, called everywhere the basement store, to save and to distribute at a price lowered every week the surplus goods that once were destroyed. I remember the shock with which he pointed out to me one day a newspaper account of the burning by manufacturers of a lot of pianos that had been overproduced. He saw that waste, and he worked on the problem till he solved it in his line."

The thirty-fourth anniversary of that "solution" will be observed from Sept. 8 to 15 by week-long sales in Filene's basement store, and already the behind-the-scenes activity in preparation for the big event is a "sight to behold."

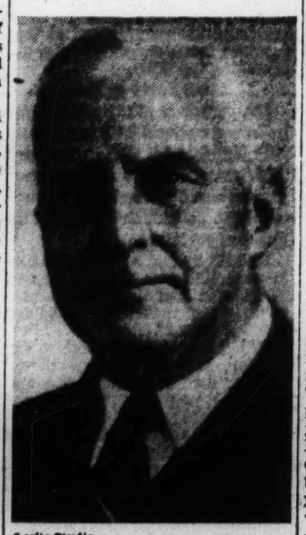
Other years perhaps have yielded more exciting items for this annual sale. Last year, for instance, there were frocks from the personal wardrobes of Hollywood's famous women and gowns seen in many a motion picture that season. The year before there were imports from the Paris salons, got out just in the nick of time before the Nazi occupation ended that sort of thing. This year there happens to be no such big special feature, yet after we had wandered in and out among the racks of gowns and coats and suits, the ceiling-high piles of hat boxes, the acres of silken underwear, we decided Boston women would find as many bargains as ever.

One item the staff at Filene's are particularly happy about. It is a shipment of French kid gloves, made before the fall of France, which got no farther than Bermuda Harbor before being seized as contraband of war. Somehow or other, Filene's glove buyer found out about them and eventually was able to buy the lot through the British Prize Court auction. The lot includes such "museum pieces" as elbow-length evening gloves, for instance, just to give you an idea.

There will be a good deal of glamour, also, in the stock of luxury furs to be on sale next week. Their original possessor was a famous furrier in Atlantic City, and a good many of the pieces appeared in the $250,000 fur fashion show this furrier staged in Miami this past season. When the Army took over a part of Atlantic City, the furrier we are talking about sold out his entire stock to Filene's. Personally, we're still dreaming about the incredibly lovely Russian ermine jacket, without a shadow of yellow in it, which was reduced to about half price.

Workers are busy repricing and tagging hundreds of women's dresses, some of them from New York houses such as Hattie Carnegie, Jay Turoff, Omar Khayam, and others. The machines that automatically put a common pin through a price tag are whirring constantly, as stocks are readied for Tuesday's opening.

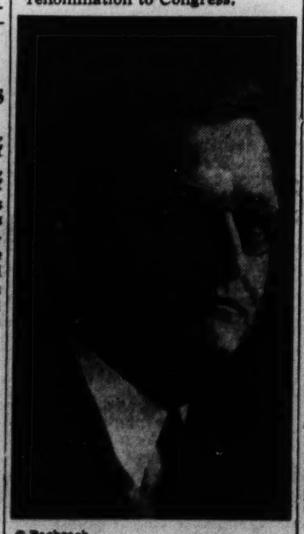
Unnumbered one-of-a-kind hats from California designers are awaiting sale—and the tale of how Filene's ubiquitous buyers manage to get their hands on these lovely things from the far corners of the country must make a story in itself. For none of these "bargains" is shabby goods. Filene's makes a policy of selling "famous name" wearing apparel and of guaranteeing satisfaction to the customer.



Leslie Studio

Arthur B. Jenks

Former Manchester, N. H., manufacturer, seeking G. O. P. renomination to Congress.



© Bachrach

Chester E. Merrow

Radio news commentator, lecturer, and former legislator opposing Representative Jenks.

Brehaut in Army Specialist Corps

Ellerton J. Brehaut of Danvers, manager of the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, whose research in and analysis of municipal finances in recent years have attracted wide attention, is in the Army now. He has been appointed a lieutenant colonel in the Army specialist corps and will serve under Col. Thomas Sullivan as a deputy director in the field service of the First Army command it is understood.

House Contests Topic of Article

The next article in The Christian Science Monitor's series on candidates and issues in the Massachusetts primary elections will appear tomorrow, and will describe the remaining Congressional contests in the Bay State.

Mrs. Luce Gets Support of State G. O. P. Chairman

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 4 (AP)—Republican State Chairman J. Kenneth Bradley announced yesterday he was formally supporting Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce of Greenwich, playwright and war correspondent, for the Republican nomination for Congress from Fairfield County.

Mr. Bradley, who is also National Committeeman and County Chairman, made known his position in the race for nomination in letters to five other candidates for the place on the Republican ticket.

The other candidates are Miss Vivien Kellems of Westport, cablegrip manufacturer; Clifford B. Wilson of Weston, former Lieutenant Governor and Bridgeport Mayor; Daniel F. B. Hickey of Stamford, former State Senator; Lester P. Barlow, Stamford explosives inventor; State Representative George Van Riper of Wilton, and Robert E. Fatherley of Darien, New York textile executive.

Mrs. Luce is the wife of Time-Life-Fortune Publisher Henry Luce of Greenwich.

Maine Ready to Raise Its Voice

EASTPORT, Me., Sept. 4 (AP)—U. S. Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine asserted last night that Maine would "express its collective judgment" in the Sept. 14 State election by "voting a vigorous protest against the confusion in counsel that so obviously prevails" in Washington.

"Maine people are sick at heart," he declared in a prepared speech at a party rally here, "over the confusion and ineptitude prevailing in many phases of the war effort. All the opposition can say is, 'support the Administration.'

"The answer is 'what Administration?':

"Ickes, who says no oil rationing is necessary, or Henderson, who declares nation-wide oil rationing is imperative? Jones, who says there is no rubber problem to worry about, or Nelson who finds that rubber situation critical in the extreme? Secretary of War Stimson, who says enemy planes were over Los Angeles, or Secretary of the Navy Knox who says the raid was a phantom of someone's imagination? Lieut. Gen. Somervell, who says we are losing the war, or Colonel Knox of the Navy, who says everything is all right?

"Which one of these various worthy gentlemen are we supporting if we yield to the appeal of those in Maine who advocate a vote in support of the Administration?"

Hale at Biddeford

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Sept. 4 (AP)—Robert Hale, Republican nominee for Representative to Congress in the First Maine District, declared last night that "we must support the President in his great task as commander-in-chief, but that does not mean acquiescence in everything he does."

Ickes Is Urged To Put Plants On Coal Basis

Appeal was made yesterday to Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator, to urge industries to convert from oil-heating to coal, as "bringing the least hardship and calling for far less critical material than home conversion." The appeal was made by Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior.

Pointing out that industrial plants in New England last year used 35,000,000 barrels of oil, Mr. Bates wrote.

"According to reports from your office, the New England area is facing a critical oil shortage during the coming winter. In these same reports you have particularly appealed to the homeowners in this area to convert their furnaces from oil to other types of fuel. Why have you not made a special appeal to industries to convert?

"The drive on the New England homeowners to convert has not been a success. Industrial conversion can be made a success if a mandate is issued from your office, compelling industry to convert, as they have in Canada. In Canada private dwellings are not required to change over."

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Please
MAKE FEWER AND BRIEFER
Calls

Yes, Please
THIS IS EVERYBODY'S WAR JOB!

EVERYBODY, from eight to eighty—who uses the telephone—can help prevent delays in war calls.

Telephone lines are crowded. War needs for copper, steel, aluminum and rubber make it impossible for us to build enough telephone equipment to correct this condition. That's why we need your help to conserve telephone service.

Will you please try to reduce your non-essential calls and make your essential calls brief? Your cooperation will help speed war plans and war production.

If You're Figure-minded READ THIS

Telephone calls in the territory served by this company have *increased* 1,000,000 calls a day over 1940. That's at the rate of 365,000,000 calls a year more to handle. It's a big figure even in this age of big figures. It indicates the urgent need of fewer and briefer telephone calls by everybody, to prevent delays in war calls.

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America's unexcelled cab service.
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Falange Says Cabinet Moves Do Not Mean Change of Policy

MADRID, Sept. 4 (AP)—The dropping of Ramon Serrano Suñer, outspoken champion of totalitarian ways and brother-in-law of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, as Spain's Foreign Minister "neither produces nor could produce the least variation in interior or international policy," the official Falange Party newspaper Arriba said today.

Arriba described as merely a "changing of the guard" General Franco's replacement yesterday of Señor Serrano Suñer and two other important Cabinet members, the War and Interior Ministers, and General Franco's assumption of full personal control of the Falange, Spain's only political party, of which Señor Serrano Suñer had been the active head.

The news was greeted with joy by Spaniards on city streets and toiling on farms. Their only information regarding the sweeping Governmental shakeup was included in the Arriba editorial, which was reproduced in dozens of provincial party newspapers.

Señor Serrano Suñer was succeeded at the Foreign Ministry by Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, soldier-statesman who was Foreign Minister when the United States recognized General Franco's regime in 1939. Gen. Carlos Asensio Cabanillas was made War Minister in place of Gen. José Varela and Blas Perez succeeded Col. Valentin Galarza as Interior Minister.

". . . In our Fatherland, neither today nor in the past nor the future can we talk of changes in the Government," Arriba said. "For in the present regime the Government is one and the same—the real and literal Government of El Caudillo of Spain, the Generalissimo of the Armies and the National Chief of the Falange.

"Nothing seems more absurd than to imagine for a moment that the Army and the Falange—fundamental pillars sustaining policy—change nor have changed ever by that which always is called 'the changing of the guard.' . . .

"Ordinary speculations of a foreign band with its agents or of an interior band of lovers of Masonry and discord—a posthumous result of civil wars—are localized and carefully watched things.

"We already have long experience with and copious information on their repeated plots and maneuvers which are nothing new and inadmissible.

"But our interior policy follows its unmistakable line, and our foreign policy is sealed with blood and reaffirmed in silent heroisms."

Associated Press

Gen. Francisco Gomez Jordana

Formerly President of the State Advisory Council of Spain, who was named Foreign Minister in a Cabinet shakeup Sept. 3, reeplacing Ramon Serrano Suñer, brother-in-law of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Full Neutrality for Spain Seen in Cabinet Revision

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 4—Although the removal of Ramon Serrano Suñer from his post as Foreign Minister is believed due to internal stresses, it is held here to imply a significant shift of emphasis in Spain's attitude toward the war.

The situation is summed up here in the fact that Señor Serrano Suñer represented a policy of "nonbelligerency" based on active sympathy and co-operation with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. Generalissimo Francisco Franco, whatever his dictatorial sympathies may be, has advocated a policy of strict neutrality.

It is General Franco's policy which has now triumphed. He has appointed as Foreign Minister Gen. Francisco Gomez Jordana who is known in Spain as a moderate with traditional Monarchist rather than Fascist leanings.

Two Major Trends

The cause of the Cabinet changes—the most extensive since General Franco set up his regime in 1939—must be sought it is believed here, in a deep-seated clash between two major trends in Spain.

On the one hand the Falangists, representing in general the younger elements of the country, favor turning Spain into a one-party totalitarian state along German or Italian lines, but with more emphasis on the clerical side.

Opposed to them are many older and more traditional elements, including many large landowners and a very influential class of Army officers, who tend to favor restoration of the Monarchy.

Supported by Military

Between these two forces General Franco holds the balance. He enjoys virtually complete support of the military class. He has never opposed the Falangists, but has very astutely seen to it that all high Army and Navy officers become members of the Falange. This has given him a very powerful voice in the management of party affairs.

The effect of this has now become apparent in the removal of Señor Serrano Suñer not only from the post of Foreign Minister, but also from the position he held as President of the Political Committee of the Falange. General Franco himself now takes over this key position.

Other Cabinet changes also appear to indicate a shift of emphasis away from party control and in the direction of giving the Army and traditionalists more authority in the Government.

It would probably be a mistake to expect any marked alteration in Spain's foreign policy as a result of these changes. Neither General Franco nor his generals have any enthusiasm for the democracies. But the changes undoubtedly do imply a shift away from the extreme pro-Axis attitude embodied by Señor Serraño Suñer.

Food Conditions Worsen

There is reason to believe that his recent visits to Rome and Berlin by no means enjoyed the unanimous support of all Spanish leaders.

Behind the changes lies the fact that the economic conditions of Spain has been steadily deteriorating lately. Despite British and United Nations policy of allowing food to be brought in through the blockade, the Spanish people are on the verge of starvation.

In recent speech General Franco admitted that recovery in Spain from the Civil War had not been as rapid as he had hoped, and he appealed to Spanish politicians to abandon their party quarrels and unite for the benefit of the country. Apparently his appeals went unanswered and he has accordingly taken strong steps to strengthen Government unity.

Jobs for Negroes

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4 (AP)—In another step to ease Baltimore's labor shortage by voluntary means and set up a blueprint for use in critical labor supply areas throughout the country, employers were told today they must hire more Negroes and give them more important jobs.

A. A. Liveright, War Manpower Commission Director for the Baltimore Area, announced expansion of war-training facilities of Negroes and said "employers who are not now employing Negroes must make their plans to use them."

Baltimore was chosen by the Commission as the testing ground for solution of labor shortages and labor problems without recourse to a labor draft law. Mr. Liveright was named Director and immediately began to seek an answer to labor pirating, incomplete use of trained men, only partial use of women and other problems.

Crucible Raise

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Crucible Steel Company of America announced yesterday it had put into effect retroactive wage increases, before opening of negotiations on a new contract with the united steel workers.

A company statement said:

"Notwithstanding the fact that Crucible Steel Company of America has not yet opened negotiations covering a new contract with United Steel Workers of America to take the place of the one recently expired, the company announces it has put into effect for its hourly employees an increase of 44 cents per eight hour day and has made the increase retroactive to Feb. 15, 1942.

In addition the company has also advanced to the extent of $10 flat per manth the compensation of all salaried employees receiving up to and including $400 monthly, also retroactive to Feb. 15, 1942.

Crucible has four plants in Pennsylvania, two in New York, two in New Jersey, and through a wholly-owned subsidiary also operates a plant in Ohio.

Battle of Midway Island To Be Seen in Navy Movie

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—A stirring motion picture of the Battle of Midway Island, filmed during the battle by Commander John Ford, U. S. N. R., will be released by the Navy within 10 days, the War Activities Committee of the notion picture industry announced today.

SHATTUCK INN
Only 48 miles from Boston
A beauty spot where sports or relaxation may be enjoyed. Tempsing Mass.
Restricted Clientele—Booklet
G. M. Austermann, Mgr.

German Offensive on Egyptian Front Slows

Continued from Page 1

degree of success northwest of the city.

Germans striking from the southwest again succeeded in making a slight advance at enormous cost, the mid-day Soviet war bulletin reported.

Tass the Soviet news agency, spoke of fighting upon "the immediate approaches to the town" and said "the Hitlerites' tank columns decimated in previous engagements have been considerably replenished."

The battles "have no precedent in their violence," the military newspaper Red Star said. In addition to reporting that pilots from Egypt had joined the enemy's air squadrons, it said ground troops from France were among the divisions assigned for the assault upon Stalingrad.

Attacks Repulsed In Bend of Don

Russian Army detachments fighting within the Don bend around Kletskaya, harassing the Axis detachments moving eastward across the Cossack steppes, occupied another village and repulsed several counterattacks, the Russian communiqué announced.

The Germans gained a strategic height in the battle for Novorossisk, Soviet naval base on the Black Sea more than 400 miles southwest of Stalingrad, by weight of superior numbers, it was announced. The Russians made no mention of a German announcement that Axis troops had crossed over the Kerch Strait from Crimea to the Caucasus mainland.

A German communiqué said that fighting was continuing on Taman Peninsula, at the extreme western end of the Caucasus adjoining the straits where German and Rumanian troops forced the crossing.

The attack from the west across the straits was linked with a Rumanian advance on the mainland from the northeast toward Novorossisk, the German High Command said.

Strong Soviet counterattacks were reported repulsed by the Germans near Kaluga and Medyn, southwest of Moscow; near Rzhev, northwest of Moscow, and south of Lakes Ilmen and Ladoga on the Leningrad Front. At Rzhev 83 Russian tanks were claimed destroyed.

Blockade of Volga Indicated by Nazis

The German High Command laid virtual claim to a blockade of the Volga River traffic artery, by declaring that "our troops on the Volga have sunk so far three gunboats, two monitors and six freighters as well as numerous small ships."

The Russians pictured the Germans as attacking the southwestern defenses of Stalingrad ceaselessly with large forces in a narrow sector, tanks seeking to open paths for infantrymen, but Soviet riflemen supported by tanks were declared to have broken into enemy positions above the city.

A Stalingrad dispatch said German planes, flying from various points of the compass, were attacking the city regularly in waves of 15 or more.

Reinforcements were declared to have given the German Command a superiority of two or three to one over the Russians on some sectors.

Meanwhile, in the Central Caucasus the Germans were reported pressing a strong offensive for crossing in the Terek River basin both around Mozdok and at Prokhladnenski. Soviet observers expressed belief the defense divisions were outnumbered in men as well as in machines and planes.

The Nazi purpose is two-fold: (1) To seize the Grozny oil fields to the east; (2) To advance upon Ordzhonikdze, 50 miles southwest of Grozny, the terminus of a military highway leading over the mountains to Tiflis.

Egypt:

Allies Continue To Pound Rommel

Cairo dispatches indicated that combined action by United States Army air forces, the RAF and British mechanized units had kept General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces busy protecting themselves on the southern end of the El Alamein line.

Under a steady pounding from the air and on the land, a British headquarters communiqué announced, powerful enemy armored forces concentrated in the Ruweisat-Hemeimat sector in apparent preparation for an attempt to turn the British left flank, withdrew slightly to the westward.

The bulletin said the aerial bombardment to which the enemy was subjected had exceeded that of the previous day—which smashed all records for the North African campaign.

Despite the scope of the air operations British headquarters reported that all the United Nations bombers had returned safely to their bases. Six Axis planes were shot down during the day

There was comparatively little enemy air activity over the battlefront, not a German divebomber appearing over the lines. Observers recalled that dispatches from the front have told of heavy German divebomber losses in the past few days.

Two Messerschmitts Destroyed by AEF

Two Messerschmitts, a 109 and a 110, were destroyed by American fliers and United States Air Force headquarters said:

"In the course of intensive operations United States medium bombers with fighter escorts from the RAF and United States battle groups attacked enemy motor transport in the battle area. Several hits and near misses were observed. Several vehicles were destroyed.

"Medium bomber planes also attacked enemy airfields and hits were seen in the target area. Fires were started in the vicinity of aircraft parked on the airfields.

While the Axis withdrawal in the Ruweist-Himeimat sector appeared to have relieved the situation temporarily, military observers warned against too much optimism, pointing out that the battle still is in its preliminary phases and that both sides are merely jockeying for position.

Marshal Rommel, they said, has not yet suffered crippling losses to his armored strength and there is no indication that he is trying to avoid a showdown.

Marshal Rommel's campaign was mentioned in only two lines in today's communiqué by the German High Command.

"In Egypt there was only fighting of local importance," it said. "Attacks were made by the German and Italian Air Force on enemy troops, motor vehicle concentrations, airfields and supply traffic. In air combat 25 enemy planes were shot down."

Solomons:

U. S. Tightens Grip As Enemy Weakens

American armed forces appear to be steadily strengthening their grip on the Solomon Islands as the battle of the Southwest Pacific brought destruction of five Japanese ships, eight airplanes and quantities of invasion supplies.

Indications that constant United Nations battering was sapping enemy strength came in communiqués from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian headquarters and from the Navy Department in Washington, which told of lack of Japanese aircraft resistance in New Guinea and of only "periodic attacks" by small detachments of invaders in the Solomons.

United States submarines dealt a blow to Japan's supply lines by sinking five enemy ships, including a light cruiser, and damaging three more. The newest sinkings reported by the Navy yesterday boosted the total of Japanese ships sunk or damaged by American undersea craft to 99 since Dec. 7, 1941.

In the New Guinea area, General MacArthur's communiqué told of further United Nations bombing and strafing of Japanese communication lines in the Kokoda section, 60 miles east of the Allied base at Port Moresby, and of Guerrilla fighting about Milne Bay where United Nations ground troops were mopping up the survivors of a trapped band of invaders.

In the southeastern Solomons, the Marines bolstered positions won from the Japanese a month ago, the Navy said, but small enemy detachments which succeeded in landing there were "being sought out and engaged."

China:

Americans Bomb Nanchang Heavily

United States airmen scored direct hits on Japanese headquarters at Nanchang, probably sank seven steamships and damaged others in the Singtze-Hankow channel and left a number of other craft in flames on Lake Poyang Sept. 3 in a series of raids upon the enemy in China's Kiangsi and Hupeh Provinces, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters in Chungking announced.

In other action over Kweilin, in coastal Chekiang Province, Chinese informants said "sky dragons" of the United States Army Air Forces shot down five Japanese planes.

The raids were made in support of Chinese forces assaulting the defenses of Nanchang, the main Japanese base in Kiangsi, and at Kinhwa, Chekiang Capital and big air base from which American bombers could raid Japan. General Stilwell's war bulletin said that in all operations Sept. 2 only one American plane was missing.

Meanwhile, the Chinese High Command announced that Lanchi, 10 miles north of Kinhwa, the provisional Capital of Chekiang Province, had fallen into Japanese hands in a counterattack but said the Chinese were renewing their assaults and expected to recapture it.

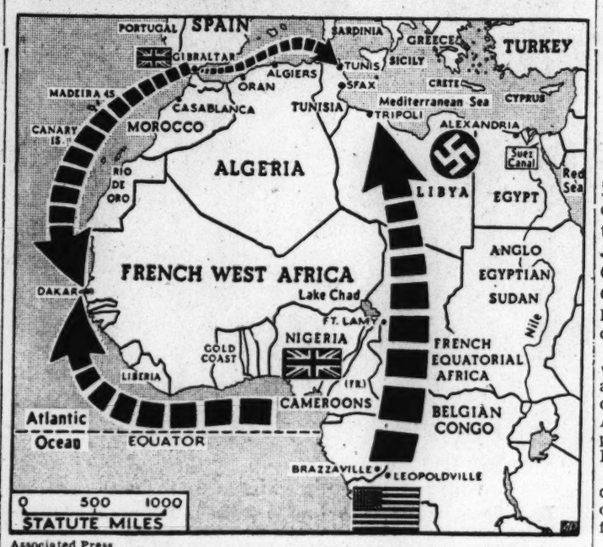
The Chinese Central News Agency reported from the southern, or Canton, front that Chinese units in an assault were pressing upon Sunki, only 15 miles north of Canton, and had recaptured several more points about 25 miles to the northwest of the metropolis.

On the Min river estuary at Foochow in Fukien Province, the Japanese also were reported withdrawing.

By a Staff Artist

New Development in Russia

Black arrows show how German and Rumanian troops are converging on the Black Sea port of Novorossisk after Nazi forces crossed Kerch Strait from the Crimea.



Associated Press

U. S. Troops in Belgian Congo

Arrival of American troops in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has stirred speculation on the eventual opening of a second front in the Mediterranean-African theater. The arrows indicate backdoor drives on German-held Libya or on French Dakar and a British sea-borne invasion of Tunisia or Dakar which may be envisaged.

Coningham Praises U. S. Fliers in Egypt

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Sept. 4

Thanks and praise for American fliers in the Battle of Egypt from Air Vice Marshal Arthur Coningham, Commander of British Air Forces in the Western Desert, were announced today by headquarters of the United States Forces in the Middle East.

"We are most grateful and full of admiration for the grand effort your pilots are making during this period of hard work and hard fighting," Marshal Coningham's message said.

"Well done."

Germany Raided:

RAF Planes Bomb Northwest Coast

A small force of Royal Air Force bombers attacked targets on the northwest coast of Germany during the night, the British Air Ministry announced.

Loss of two planes was acknowledged in the raid, which followed two successive strong attacks on industrial areas of Western Germany, where Saarbruecken and Karlsruhe were the main objectives.

Belgian Congo:

'First Detachments From America'

United States forces which have arrived at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, are "the first detachments from America," Hubert Pierlot, Premier of the Belgian Government-in-exile, said in London.

M. Pierlot told a press conference that several American missions were in the Capital of the African colony preparing for the coming of troops.

The Congo's rubber production for the United Nations, he said, "will notably exceed first estimates for this year and the next."

The Premier declined details regarding the number of American troops at Leopoldville or their objectives.

Iceland:

German Bomber Destroyed by U. S.

Destruction of a German Focke-Wulf Kurier bomber near Reykjavik, Iceland, last month was disclosed yesterday with the award of the Silver Star to Second Lieuts. Joseph Shaffer of Long Beach, Calif., and Elzae Shahan, of St. George, W. Va., for "extraordinary heroism" in shooting the intruder down into the sea.

They were officially credited with downing the German plane after other pilots attacked unsuccessfully, and the United States Army said it was the first Nazi plane bagged by Americans in the European theater of operations.

The German bomber had just concluded an unsuccessful attack on a ship at sea and was headed for Reykjavik when intercepted.

Labor

Continued from Page 1

war plants throughout the country.

The naming of two Vice-Chairmen of the WPB from the ranks of labor depends now only upon the availability of qualified men who will detach themselves from their union affiliations.

Mr. Nelson himself does not look upon these steps as concessions to pressure but as the part of the constructive and responsible role which labor should rightfully play in the development of the nation's war-time production policies. The role, however, is advisory for labor as it is advisory for management, for the final, unquestioned authority both to decide and to veto remains in the hands of Mr. Nelson himself, as was demanded by Congress and the country and as was provided in the executive order establishing the WPB.

Labor Eager to Help

Mr. Nelson is also providing for improved contacts for labor leaders with officials in WPB's industry branches so that the voice of labor may be heard more clearly on such problems as industrial concentration and curtailment.

He said he had a "very satisfactory meeting with Mr. Murray and Mr. Green and their representatives, at which they presented the point of view of labor."

"They were very earnest, in my opinion, in wanting to co-operate 100 per cent in winning the war and they pointed out to me the places where they believe they can be helpful," he continued. "I agreed with them on three points."

Mr. Murray agreed: "We want to be instructively helpful. We made suggestions. It was an eminently satisfactory meeting and out of the new developments here today we expect to have a closer working alliance with Mr. Nelson and industry in the WPB than we have ever had before. Our purpose is unselfishly and self-sacrificingly to render any service we can to Mr. Nelson and to the Government to do the ultimate we can to win this war."

Mr. Green agreed: "The understanding reached with Mr. Nelson will serve to facilitate production and develop it to its maximum capacity. We have had a most satisfactory conference. All points of difference, if there were any, have been satisfactorily adjusted."

Authoritative sources said today that unless unexpected developments intervene only minor details remain to be filled in before Mr. Roosevelt presents the program to Congress and to the nation on Labor Day.

Profits Down

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers, arguing for a wage increase for General Motors Corporation employees, told the National War Labor Board yesterday "skyrocketing profits" caused unrest, and drew a management reply that profits in the first half of this year, after estimated taxes, were down about 60 per cent from the same period of 1941.

America and Australia Weigh Issue of Main War Front

Continued from Page 1

dangers on the European fronts. Also he is bound to develop a sympathy for a country he has watched at war. But he can report that there is an impressive case and he can state that case.

Responsible Australians who view the war and its problems objectively—and Prime Minister Curtin has proced by his recent actions that he is among this group—are not begging only for more security for Australia. But many of them, and many high ranking American officers in Australia share their views, do feel that Australia could be used more effectively than it is today for striking at Germany through Japan.

This is their case:

The greatest danger to the United Nations today, and probably the greatest danger they will face throughout the entire war, is the defeat of Russia at German hands. The bulk of Australians are less obsessed with fear of Russian survival than they suspect London and Washington of being obsessed. In fact, they fear themselves that fear of Communist Russia's survival has affected the making of war plans in some other Allied Capitals. Australia quite sincerely wants Russia to survive and is deeply concerned over Russia's current travail.

Meanwhile, because there are no real offensive forces under General MacArthur's command adequate for an attack northward from Australia, Japan has been able to withdraw the bulk of its land forces from the East Indies and New Guinea and deploy them in China, and particularly along the Siberia frontier.

Island Front Thinly Held

According to the view taken in Australia and according to information current there, the island front is thinly held and has been thinly held ever since the Coral Sea Battle.

According to some versions there are as few as 10 Japanese divisions holding Singapore, the East Indies, Borneo, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. The Japanese, in other words, have been permitted by General MacArthur's weakness in offensive power to move the bulk of their attack troops to places where they threaten Russia in the back.

This freedom of the Japanese to move their land forces from the Australian front to the Siberian front has added a heavy new strain on the already overstrained Russians. Japanese concentrations on the Siberian border were small during the period when Japan was attacking in the Philippines, Malaya, Burma, and the East Indies. During that period Russia could afford to reduce its armed strength in Siberia and devote its entire attention to Germany.

But since the fall of the Philippines the Japanese have been steadily increasing their forces along the Siberian border until they are now estimated at roughly 40 divisions. This has presumably forced Russia to build up its Siberian armies at the time when it most desperately needs every possible soldier, tank, and plane in Europe.

There is, therefore, a very real opportunity to relieve pressure on Russia by any move which would draw Japanese strength away from Siberia. If this could be done from Australia it would also, collaterally, relieve pressure on China which is in just as dire straits as Russia and eminently deserving of aid.

Offensive Power Lacking

The crux of the question is whether the amount of force necessary to convert Australia from a holding front into an offensive front would give Russia, and China, more real relief than the same amount of force applied in Europe.

The advocates of strengthening General MacArthur's hand take the view that extremely little is added to give him offensive power, and that this little is so small in terms of the vast forces being shipped to Britain, the Middle East and Russia that deduction of them from those other fronts would make no difference there, whereas it would make possible the opening of a "second front" in the Far East which would enormously improve the whole world position of the United Nations.

According to the generally accepted version of the progress of American shipments to the European, Russian, and Middle Eastern fronts, and we know of no reason to doubt its general accuracy, American forces are being moved in terms of thousands of planes and tanks, and many thousands of men.

The case for General MacArthur contends that the margin necessary to convert his holding force into an offensive force is measurable in hundreds and not thousands; just another two or three divisions—preferably amphibious; just 500 more planes, or even 200 if 500 is asking too much; just a few motor torpedo boats and assault boats; and the assurance that he can command an adequate naval supporting force when he wants it.

How much difference would this diversion make on other fronts? Advocates of the Australian front contend that what it would detract from the European fronts would be negligible, whereas its effective and early use against the Japanese would provide quick and real relief to the Russians and to the Chinese. They believe that, let us say, 500 planes to MacArthur now would do the Axis quicker and more extensive damage than the same 500 planes could do on other fronts.

Basically this poses the issue between a frontal war strategy and a peripheral war strategy. If it is possible to take Germany by storm from across the Channel and destroy the inner citadel of the Axis then one could perhaps afford to ignore temporary reverses on the far fringes of the front. The case for MacArthur involves (a) doubt as to the early success of the frontal assault on Germany and (b) the contention that a small diversion would not materially weaken the frontal assault and would, on the other hand, both hurt the enemy seriously in his rear and also provide a tidy insurance policy against failure of the frontal assault.

Also the case involves this cogent and impelling point. The most urgent necessity of the war today is to make it possible for Russia and China to continue fighting. There is not much use in building up a vast offensive force in the British Isles if, while this is being done, Russia and China are overwhelmed. The Russian and Chinese armies are the greatest military assets the United Nations possess today. Giving them direct aid is becoming daily more difficult due to successful enemy pressure on supply lines.

China is now receiving little more than airplanes and what can be carried by air. The Germans are rapidly choking the convoy route to Murmansk and Archangel. The only supply route to Russia which is still safe from direct attack is the one by way of Persia. And even this can be cut by the German drive into the Caucusus. Both Russia and China must be aided by pressure on their enemies if they are to be kept in the war.

Australians Claim Best Base

In Australia they argue that they possess the best base from which this can be done quickly.

In other words, it is grossly unfair to assume, as the writer has discovered many persons on this side of the Pacific assuming, that when pleas come from Australia for more war supplies to General MacArthur, those pleas are motivated by narrow concern for Australia's safety or by selfish military motives on the part of General MacArthur's friends. People in that far part of the world are capable of looking at the broad interests of the general war effort. Their case is based on a sincere attempt to arrive at the best possible means to reach the general goal of victory over Berlin and Tokyo.

Whether it really would be the quickest and most effective means of aiding Russia and China the writer cannot pretend to know. But he does know that the case represents the mature and objective judgment of many qualified experts, including Americans.

Of course there are many just plain, ordinary persons in Australia who see only the fact that the Japanese are on their doorstep and who have suddenly discovered that American aid is "only a trickle"—as the military censor has permitted it to be said—instead of a vast offensive force. When the writer left Australia the average person was still clinging to the cheerful assumption that there were at least half a million American soldiers in his continent. He had begun to suspect that this was not the case, and the dawning suspicion was making him nervous and sometimes a trifle hysterical.

The unfortunate fact is that the pleas which often reach the outside world are from such semi-hysterical sources; a fact which sadly prejudices the case they have. But the case should be decided on its merits and not injured, as I personally suspect it has been injured, by the source of some of its support.

Basically it is an honest and objective case which has no connection with a transient squabble.

Rommel

Continued from Page 1

forced to retreat, Marshal Rommel may well find it necessary to jettison and leave behind some of his Italian allies, using their transport to evacuate his German infantry.

Marshal Rommel evidently intended that his present offensive should follow the pattern he used so successfully against the El Gazala positions—to come around the southern end and then strike northeastward, endeavoring to destroy United Nations armor. But here he is greatly handicapped by the cramped and narrow character of the terrain which deprives him of elbow room in which to maneuver.

At the same time his every move, being observable from the air, brings swarms of United Nations bombers and fighters down on his head. These circumstances possibly explain his present hesitation.

Important AEF Role

For Americans, the present campaign is of special interest since it is the first time units of the United States Army Air Force have participated in Middle East operations on a considerable scale and have had a hand in shaping the course of the battle.

Nightly American-manned four-engined B-24 heavy bombers are co-operating with the RAF and are operating on the "milkwagon route" as the boys have nicknamed the trip to Tobruk, pasting docks, ships and supply dumps with high explosives. From time to time they also undertake other missions against Crete, the European mainland embarkation ports and convoys.

Over battle and front line areas United States B-25 twin-engined North American medium bombers have co-operated with Baltimores and Bostons of the RAF and South African Air Forces, doing a highly effective job by day and night on enemy motor transport columns, tanks, gun emplacements and encampments.

American fighter squadrons are doing escort work and participating in fighter sweeps. So effective is the air offensive against enemy supply lines that they are resorting to the risky practice of using JU-52 transport planes to take up fuel, ammunition, and forward combat units, landing them on makeshift runways, rather than send trucks over exposed desert trails.

Moral and Spiritual Ramparts Vital to Peace With Justice

The first necessity for post-war settlement is a close understanding between America and Britain as to the pattern of the new order. How close the two peoples have come in their peace ideas is discussed by Mr. Van Kirk, who, as leader of an American church commission to study the bases of a just and durable peace, has just returned from a trip to Britain on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The writer sets forth his impressions in four articles of which this is the last.

By Walter W. Van Kirk
Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America

Plans were perfected at a recent Oxford Conference for the convening of a world conference of Christian leaders at the earliest possible moment following the cessation of hostilities. It will be the purpose of this conference to influence the drafting of a peace settlement consonant with the fundamental presuppositions of a vital and dynamic religion.

Meanwhile, the spiritual leadership of England and of the nited States is perfecting plans to meet the human needs which must be met when the war is over if anarchy is not to set at nought the potentialities of victory upon the battlefield. These plans include co-operation by religious forces with government looking toward the feeding, clothing, and housing of the millions dispossessed by the ravages of war. Plans are also being considered for the launching of a program of re-education for the millions of youth in the Axis countries who will suffer disillusionment and despair when their arms are grounded.

Perhaps this quickened interest in the religious aspects of the peace problem was best expressed by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production. "The war has not only brought darkness," said Mr. Lyttelton, "it has also illuminated some things which before were dark. We are tired of materialism and are looking beyond ourselves to something more spiritual, something more in tune with the human spirit as we see it manifested in sorrow and in trial and in constancy."

The United States and England have a common language, a common culture, and a common spiritual outlook. This fact, more than political and economic pacts, will weigh most heavily in determining the shape of things to come.

"Members of One Family"

Responsible religious leaders of England, prefaced the presentation of their proposals for a new world order in the following manner: "The present evils in the world are due to the failure of nations and peoples to carry out the laws of God. No permanent peace is possible in Europe unless the principles of the Christian religion are made the foundation of national policy and of all social life. This involves regarding all nations as members of one family under the fatherhood of God."

With this analysis of the need of spiritual foundations for tomorrow's peace most Americans will agree. A statement of the "Guiding Principles" subscribed to by the Federal Council's Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace has been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The first of these Guiding Principles reads as follows: "We believe that moral law, no less than physical law, undergirds our world. There is a moral order which is fundamental and eternal, and which is relevant to the corporate life of men and the ordering of human society. If mankind is to escape chaos and recurrent war, social and political institutions must be brought into conformity with this moral order."

There is agreement in both countries that the postwar settlement should not be motivated by considerations of revenge and retaliation. Lord Vansittart and the so-called "Never Again Movement" are seeking to prepare Britain for a peace of something like extermination as far as Germany is concerned. Lord Vansittart's book "Black Record" has been widely read. In this publication the Germans, as a people, are regarded as corporately untrustworthy and undeserving. I was told that the "Never Again Movement" did not have a wide public following.

Peace Must Be Won

This doesn't mean that the British feel soft toward the Germans. Quite the contrary. Deeply registered in British thought is the determination that the atrocities and inhumanities inflicted by the Nazis upon the conquered peoples of Europe shall never again be permitted to jeopardize the world's peace. This time the peace must be won, but it must be won by policies that do not in themselves sow the seeds of future wars.

The Commission of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility has summed up what appears to be the dominant thought of the British people on this question. It is held by this Commission that no future settlement can be permanent which leaves Germany in Europe and Japan in the Far East as aggrieved, rebellious, and potentially dangerous powers.

The Commission, while repudiating any attempt to solve the postwar problem in a spirit of revenge, equally repudiates a vague sentimentalism which ignores past crimes and future dangers. It is argued by these church leaders that "no solution can be regarded as satisfactory which does not on the one hand provide adequate safeguards to all peoples against military or economic aggression by others, and on the other provide full opportunities to all, victors and vanquished alike, to develop their own national and cultural life within the framework of world order."

Translated into terms of practical politics this means that the United Nations will seek the establishment of a system of collective security to be based upon law and social justice and under which no nation, whether German or otherwise, shall be permitted to embark upon wars of aggression, and through which all nations, including Germany, shall be allowed to share in the total task of establishing and maintaining the peace of the world.

Within recent weeks many thousands of persons in England have participated in a series of remarkable demonstrations convened for the purpose of buttressing the forthcoming peace with moral and spiritual ramparts. In all of these demonstrations it is agreed that every child, regardless of race or class, should have equal opportunities for education suitable to its peculiar capacities; that the resources of the earth should be used as God's gifts for the whole human race and used with due regard for the needs of present and future generations; that a peace settlement must be dictated by a sense of acute responsibility which weighs human statutes according to the holy, unshakable rules of divine law. First enunciated by the leaders of the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Free Churches these spiritual affirmations have now come to be regarded all over England as a sort of Spiritual Charter, without which charters and peace treaties, politically conceived, must fail.

It is at this point where the leadership of the Archbishop of Canterbury is proving to be so effective. I saw Dr. Temple in action on many fronts. But always, and in every circumstance, he lifted into high visibility the spiritual prerequisites of an enduring peace. The Commission of the Churches, of which he is chairman, has put the case in this way:

"More important than economic and political planning is the recreation of broken men and women, the supplanting of hopelessness by hope, of revenge by forgiveness, of fear by love. No scheme of international reconstruction can avail that does not rest upon and arise out of minds that desire world fellowship and have banished hatred and schemes of mere national self-aggrandizement."

In England the secular press and the people generally appear to be deeply impressed with the manner in which the churches on the Continent are resisting Nazi aggression. Faith in religion and in the spiritual approach to the tasks ahead have been tremendously fortified by this demonstration of moral solidarity as the ultimate answer to organized bestiality. The action of churches in Norway, in the Lowlands, in Germany, in Czechoslovakia, Poland and elsewhere have convinced the people of England that religion has a stake in the postwar settlement that can be ignored only with peril to themselves and the world at large.

British Fields Laugh With the Harvest Despite War

Wide World; © Fox

Another of the Impossibilities Overcome

Reinforced with large numbers of young women, the British people have gathered in one of the most bountiful harvests ever recorded in the history of the country to meet wartime needs. Upper: Harvesting in Kent. Center, left: Typical girl Land Army worker. Center, right: Land Army trainees learning all about tractors at a Sussex training center. Lower: Schoolboys, helping Essex farmers to gather their crops, enjoy an open-air meal.

One of War's Best Jobs Done by Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GUILDFORD, England, Sept. 4—Here in Surrey, as in every part of the British countryside, is heartening evidence of the bumper harvest now being gathered.

Farm hands, landgirls, soldiers, holidaymakers, school children, grandpa, grandma, American troops and Italian prisoners are out in the fields, helped by an unprecedented amount of machinery, striving by daylight and sometimes even by moonlight to get all-time record crops safely into granaries, stacks, barns, and clamps.

All the same, old hands both on the farms and in the Administrative Office in Whitehall would prefer to postpone the use of superlatives as "bumper" and "record" until the harvest is actually in.

Recent unsettled weather in the Straits of Dover area—the only locality in Britain where it is permitted to talk about day-to-day weather conditions—has been delaying harvesting there, while farmers speak of other troubles, including potato blight.

Proud But Restrained

But after allowing for this caution, British farmers are quietly "bursting with pride." For it is now being widely recognized that British agriculture has done one of the best jobs of this war.

Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister in Washington, set the fashion recently when he visited Britain and ranked the spurt in home food production as one of his nation's outstanding achievements.

It has also been pointed out that Britain has in the past seven months reclaimed more derelict land than Mussolini reclaimed in the 13 years in his much-vaunted Pontine Marshes scheme.

From producing 40 per cent of its prewar requirements, Britain now grows more than 60 per cent of its wartime food needs. Some 6,000,000 acres of grassland have come under the plow. Importation of 6,000,000 tons of animal feeding stuffs has ceased and substitutes have been grown at home.

Britain readily acknowledges the part the United States has played in this achievement by sparing all available farm equipment, even to the disadvantage of American farmers.

Britain has in consequence about the most highly mechanized farming in the world with 125,000 tractors compared to the prewar figure of 50,000, enabling it to produce a maximum quantity of cereals. Some 1,200 combine harvesters are operating here this summer.

The rising army of Americans who now have to be fed in Britain are felt here to be weighty additional justification for changes in British and American farm policy, even when such changes seem to go contrary to the wishes of individual farmers in each country.

Taxes Control Profits

While for the most part British farmers are getting fair prices for the first time for many years, war profiteering has been eliminated from food production. For the big men with most of the paying farms are dealt with by an excess profits tax amounting in the highest categories to 100 per cent.

The British countryside today is in many ways an unprecedented sight. Compensating for the gradual cutting down of a good deal of Britain's woodlands to meet timber needs, the plow has added greatly to the beauty of the scene by varying the traditionally green landscape.

Active khaki-clad soldiers tone with golden stooks and stubble. Holiday-makers add splashes of color with their unconventional garb. Crops grow right down to the barbed wire defenses on the coast line.

New furrows are being turned before the last wheat shocks are gathered, showing the new urgency and drive in the once sleepy English fields.

Lend-Lease Clarification Hailed by British Press

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 4—The further clarification of Lend-Lease arrangements between Britain and the United States which has now been given in Washington is warmly welcomed here today.

It not only throws more light on the reciprocal nature of the wartime pooling of resources by the British Commonwealth and the United States, but also it establishes the Lend-Lease principle still more clearly as one of the most promising approaches to a new and better postwar world.

The press here today shows striking unanimity in paying tribute to the new Lend-Ledse announcement and to the address by President Roosevelt—to the International Students Assembly. The Liberal Manchester Guardian describes the President's assurance to American youth as "what's in the mind of most ordinary men and women."

The Times of London stresses how resistance to brutal tyranny and comradeship on the battlefield in this war have united civilized mankind. It links this thought with the profound statement of President Roosevelt that the old term Western civilization no longer applies, since events have joined the cultures of Asia, Europe, and the Americas to form for the first time a real world civilization.

President's Idealism Lauded

Further The Times says Mr. Roosevelt's proud and resolute idealism was "in full harmony with the spirit wherein Britain yesterday thronged to the churches and chapels with such congregations as have seldom been seen on any weekday in living memory. . . . Here was no appeal for release from blood and tears or toil and sweat, but a national rededication to the sacrifice through which alone the world can be reconquered for righteousness."

The Conservative Daily Telegraph declares the solemn indorsement and definition of the ideals of reciprocal aid will insure that the Main Streets of the world will be kept clear of at least one dangerous obstacle — namely, international debts. In the next peace, the Telegraph says, "It would be criminal if the creditor countries had to bankrupt their own producers in order that foreigners could pay some vast book debt by exports. Or alternatively had to thrust their debtors even further into debt by refusing to accept imports in payments."

That is one of the reasons there is such a warm welcome in Britain today for the Washington announcement of the extent to which the Lend-Lease agreement is a two-way affair. There is natural gratificaton here at the Washington declaration that British war machines, munitions, stores and war experience are a substantial factor in the United States war equipment and a worth-while return for the growing flow of American production for Britain. There is also recognition of the great importance of this development for the future of the Lend-Lease idea in the postwar era of reconstruction.

World Economy Visualized

Experts here point out that Lend-Lease is earning increasing support for the concept of a future world economy in which the indebtedness to and need of each Government for the currency of the other will be reduced to a minimum, but in which the maximum international trade and the maximum consumption in all countries will be prime objects.

In other words, the idea of nations sending goods abroad without any hope of direct return is increasingly seen as a great conception which may lead to a new era in international relations.

The changing ideas now afoot on the functon of money are reflected in suggestions in several quarters here today that an early attempt should be made to remove the pound sign from the Lend-Lease agreement as well as the dollar sign. The original purpose, it is pointed out, was to eliminate the dollar sign, but the pound sign remains in the bookkeeping records which continue between Britain and the Dominions and in the bookkeeping of inter-Allied pooling arrangements generally. The vast question of how the cost and burden of the war is to be borne fairly by the individual nations is seen yet to be tackled, but the tendency here seems to be definitely to look away from the old monetary symbols for a basis of agreement.

Mexico-New York Airlines Service In Preview Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Mexico City was brought within 17 hours of New York City today with the opening of a new airline service between these two cities by American Airlines. A ceremonial flight of Government and Airline officials, whose names were not disclosed, left La Guardia Field at 8 a. m. as a "preview" to regular service, which will begin on Monday.

The Government and Airline officials will attend the dedication of a new airport at Monterey, Mexico, on Saturday and will be received by President Avila Camacho, before returning here on Monday.

The daily flight to the United States' nearest Latin-American neighbor will leave here at 8:35 p. m. and arrive at the Mexican Capital at 1:15 p. m. the next day, with stopovers for customs clearance at Fort Worth, Texas, and Monterey.

From Mexico, flights will leave at 11 a. m. arriving here at 6:58 a. m. the following day. Similar service, 12 hours each way, will be operated from Los Angeles.

Many Casualties Reported From Disorders in India

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4 (AP)—Forty-five persons have been killed and 150 wounded in the last few days in disorders throughout India.

A Bengal Government communiqué said 29 prisoners and a warder were killed and more than 136, including some members of the prison staff, were injured in a disturbance at the Dacca jail last Monday during a mutiny by prisoners.

Ginger Rogers and Cary Grant In Comedy Against War Setting

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The production of RKO-Radio's "Once Upon a Honeymoon" will be the first time Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant, and Director Leo McCarey have worked together on a picture, and it will be Director McCarey's first film in something like 18 months.

McCarey who made "Love Affair," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne, and "The Awful Truth," is considered by Hollywood one of its master comedy directors. Yet he has been out of circulation for more than a year and a half. Part of this time was accounted for by an automobile mishap; by far the largest part of it concerns a contract he had with Howard Hughes.

"Once Upon a Honeymoon" is laid against a background of the war—"because," as McCarey puts it, "the war happened to be there"—but it will be comedy. This has proved a dangerous formula in the past, but Mr. McCarey believes that his story is not enough concerned with the conflict to make it more than an ominous background.

So far, no one but McCarey knows very much about the picture. The studio prepared a working script from a story by him and Sheridan Gibney; but this is likely to mean little in a McCarey production. He always has his script girl take a scene down in shorthand as it is first played, and after that the sky's the limit. What eventually appears on the screen may have no relation whatever to the first scene shot—or, for that matter, the scene in the script.

McCarey has not shown the story or the picture to the Hays office, and will take it first to Washington for viewing by officials who can tell him if he has overstepped diplomatic bounds. He doesn't expect any trouble, however, since the plot is laid in Vienna in 1938, and America in 1939. It doesn't, and can't, as McCarey says, "change the war at all."

* * *

The picture will also be a first for Walter Slezak, Austrian motion picture actor and Broadway stage player, who makes his American film debut in it. Slezak is the son of Leo Slezak, operatic tenor and popular figure at the Metropolitan a score of years ago.

Slezak began his screen career for UFA in Berlin, and alternated between film acting and stage appearances in the German capital until 1930, when he was brought to Broadway by the Shuberts. He played in "Meet My Sister," "Music in the Air," "Ode to Liberty," Jed Harris' revival of Ibsen's "Doll's House" with Ruth Gordon, and "I Married an Angel." He was staging and playing the leading role in Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" for the University of Texas Drama Society when McCarey asked him to come to Hollywood for a test. The studio is greatly impressed with the work he is doing in the picture.

Miss Rogers is blonde again in "Once Upon a Honeymoon," and has the first opportunity in some years to wear a gala array of clothes. Her wardrobe includes some 24 suits and dresses, which, the studio avers, represent what best-dressed women can wear under WPB priority restrictions.

2 Elections Needed If Poll Tax Removed

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4 (AP)—Tennessee will be required to hold two separate elections this fall if Congress removes poll-tax restrictions on men in the armed forces, Attorney General Roy H. Beeler said.

One election will be for a United States Senator and Representatives and the other will be for Governor, members of the State Legislature and a utilities commissioner.

A state law passed in 1941 requires separate elections in Tennessee if Congress removes poll-tax restrictions on the election of Presidential electors, United States Senators and Representatives if the election falls on the same day as state elections. Voting to fill both State and Federal offices will be Nov. 3.

Pressure on Hitler Seen 'Sealing Doom'

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Germany's present problems resemble those of the dark days of 1917 and if present pressures continue, Hitler's doom will be sealed soon, an official of the Economic Warfare Ministry says:

He listed these pressure factors:

1. Heavy fighting on the Eastern Front.
2. Maintenance of the blockade in the West.
3. Dislocation from bombing attacks.
4. A growing spirit of rebellion in occupied Europe.

"If these pressures on the enemy's economic war effort were maintained simultaneously at the present scale, his fate would soon be sealed," the official, who cannot be quoted by name, said.

Maj. James Roosevelt On Duty After Furlough

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 4 (AP)—Maj. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President and co-leader of a United States Marine Corps Commando raid on Makin Island in the Pacific Aug. 17, spent last week end in San Diego and Coronado on a short leave, it was disclosed last night.

"I certainly was glad to see him safe and unharmed," said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in confirming his return.

The Major, she added, has rejoined the Marines at an undisclosed location.

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Today's Woman

N. Y. Fashions Step to the Fore In Promoting Good Will Down Mexico Way

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If American fashions won the hearts of the Mexican women, Mexico and its people won those of the Americans who went down to show the styles, reports Vyvyan Donner, Fashion Director of the Fox Movietone News, just back from the good-will fashion show which she organized and held in Mexico City.

This novel project for extending cultural relations between the two countries was a success from all standpoints. Miss Donner, tall, dark, and distinguished, a young woman who has carved a lively career for herself as a fashion film director, took with her five of the loveliest manikins she could find—a red head, a brunette and three blondes—five trunks filled with Fashion's latest irresistible New York creations, and just enough command of Spanish to be fascinating.

Eager to Go Back

"Why I have never been down to that land of enchantment before will always be a mystery to me. It is Shangri-la all over again—and just at hand," declared Miss Donner. "I've never been so bowled over by a country—Tasco, Acapulco, the palace of Maximillian and Carlotta, Popocatepetl, Cuernavaca, and Mexico City—each place more fascinating than the one before. I can't wait to go back!"

She brings back many intangibles, but one of the actuals is a record of the entire trip made for Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, in 16 mm. Kodachrome. This film is to be shown throughout Latin America—1,600 feet of glamour set to music, with a Spanish commentary to interpret the highlights of New York fashions thrown in.

"I felt as if I were a regular cruise director," Miss Donner declared, her big eyes still sparkling over the incidents of the trip. "Besides the five manikins, I took a Movietone cameraman, a make-up artist, a man to do 'stills,' a contact man, who was a Mexican, and my secretary. I served as general director, sorter-outer, trouble-shooter, and smoother-outer all in one. I worked harder than I have ever worked in my life and never enjoyed myself so much. It was 24 days of joy for me—and I even perfected my rhumba!"

"How did you come to think of making this trip?" I asked, knowing full well that Vyvyan would have the perfect reason for it tucked carefully away in the back of her pretty head.

Speaks Spanish—a Little

"You know," she began, settling down to a long story, "I always try to take up something new to do or learn every year. I was 'going for' my secretary one day last winter because she hadn't started anything, when suddenly the idea popped into my mind that she might study Spanish. Soon I found that she was having such a grand time with it that I decided to take myself down to the Spanish Language Center on Madison Avenue, and see what I could make of this liquid language myself. They assured me that after eight lessons we would be able to talk to each other. I succumbed. And after studying for four months, one of the most thrilling incidents of the whole trip was to be able to stand up and make two speeches in Spanish. They were short," she laughed, "but they were speeches. Now I read La Prensa. I have to work out some of the paragraphs like acrostics, but I get there just the same. I was even able to direct Mexican cowboys in Spanish when we were taking their pictures. The main trouble there," Miss Donner explained, "was that they were always trying to practice their English on me! So you see how generally cultural relations were progressing."

Miss Donner and her party were received by the American Ambassador at the Embassy, and the wife of President Camacho sent her handsomest guard in full regalia to escort the party to her palace, where they gave a private showing of the American clothes.

Not Interested in Sportswear

"Señora Avila Camacho had invited six cousins to view the collection with her," Miss Donner said, "and they were so pleased with them that I believe I could have sold the collection ten times over. They particularly liked deep 'V' necks, and our light woolens, short fur jackets, and our shoes, but were not interested in sportswear.

"While we were showing them clothes, Mexico was certainly showing us gorgeous hats. Every woman I saw, it seemed to me, wore a wonderfully made and designed hat. And you never see a 'lady' in Mexico without a hat—no peasant shawls for them!

"The Mexican milliners often achieve interesting creations by including the artistry of the Indians," Miss Donner added.

A breton sailor made of Mexican basketry and taffeta, and a tall-crowned black felt, embroidered in gold and silver metal threads intrigued Miss Donner, so she brought them back to wear in New York.

She finds their fabrics a source of never-ending delight. Lengths of finest hand-woven and imprinted wools were tossed in a mass of gay colors—purples, candy pinks, limes—on her divan. One of her favorites is a tan "dog" pattern. "They let the dogs make their own designs, by dipping their feet in the dye vats, and letting them trot over the fabric. The design is never the same, and never gets tiresome—the designers nod in the sun. Pussy cats have their designs, too, but the dog and cat had had words the day I was there, so the cat was nowhere in evidence.

"Mexican women don't like our shorts and slacks," Vyvyan Donner continued, "but they make up for them with the darlingest dirndls I ever saw. They make these of calico in checks and plaids and gay colors, just to the knees, with double ruffles. The dainty batiste petticoats, with just as many ruffles worn under them, are even more feminine.

"I like the idea of an interchange of fashions between two countries. I find two languages, two civilizations, stimulating," this fashion expert declared. "I like them because they foster a wonderful give-and-take, a spirit of mutual co-operation and understanding such as this country is fast developing with Mexico and all Latin-America countries. I like them because they give a fillip to fashion."

Associated Press

New York fashions Vyvyan Donner took on a good-will trip to Mexico. Top left: Moire taffeta evening gown for late summer and fall, with long-torso lines and full skirt with multi-color stripes running horizontally. Top right: Ink-purple wool and black satin are combined in this two-piece costume. The jacket is lined with quilted satin studded in gold nailheads.

Circle: A Mexican charro, or cowboy, in full costume. Three hundred dollars' worth of silver buttons adorn each leg alone. His coat and hat are richly embroidered. A colorful blanket swings over his shoulder. Not a New York creation! The charros wear this costume for riding every Sunday, and for festive occasions. The girl is wearing a New York creation by Samuel Chapman, a dinner gown of crepe trimmed with striped taffeta ruffles at neck, wrists, and hem.

Plum-colored wool suit with barrel skirt and draped shoulders. The hat is a John-Frederics high with pointed veil.

Danes, Like Other Democratic Peoples, Await Freedom

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The people of Denmark see the Nazi hand behind the ever-tightening Government restrictions in their country and share the antipathy of other democratic nations for all that the word "Nazi" implies, says Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, recently returned to America from Copenhagen.

Miss Lawrence is American-born but went in 1936 from her home in Brookline, Massachusetts, to Denmark and Sweden to continue her vocal studies and had been there since. She was in Denmark at the time the Germans invaded and occupied the country and remained there until she was finally permitted to return to America on the second diplomatic voyage of the Drottningholm.

The Nazis, keenly conscious, says Miss Lawrence, of the stigma they have brought upon themselves by their brutality in other occupied areas, and equally confident they will ultimately rule all Europe, hope to have Denmark to which to point after the war, as an example of the benign effect of German domination in a place where everyone obeys German orders. Minute instructions have been issued to both officers and men in the Nazi Army of Occupation to be polite to the Danes because they are not used to war and it will best serve Germany's purpose to win them rather than to force them wherever possible, she says.

Only on the Surface

As an illustration of the fact that the mild manners are only on the surface, Miss Lawrence cited the case of a schoolteacher whom she knew who was sentenced to several years in prison for quoting to his Latin school class the advice of a German philosopher to Germans at the time of the Napoleonic wars when the French occupied Germany. This German's advice to the people of his own country was to resist the invaders by every means. The application of the quotation to the present situation in Denmark was too apparent to be allowed to pass, and the teacher was promptly arrested on the order of the Nazis. There has been no general interference with either schools or churches, however.

It is the steady and quieting influence of King Christian, who goes among his people daily, that is largely responsible for the patience with which they bide their time and await the day when the yoke of the Nazis will be thrown off, she believes.

A young Dane remarked to her just before she left Copenhagen, "I'd like to get my hands on the Germans. Every time I hear a plane go over, I hope it is the beginning of an invasion by the British and Americans."

The Danes listen regularly to the short-wave broadcasts from England and there has been talk of prohibiting the use of short-wave sets, she says, but the Nazis know that the Danes would recognize the source of such a restriction and are anxious to stir up as little resistance as possible.

The Germans in Denmark are made to feel unwelcome in unmistakable ways. "The Danes do not look at them on the street but right through them," says Miss Lawrence. "If a German officer or soldier holds a door open for a young lady, she will turn around and walk in the opposite direction instead of going through it. When Germans come into a restaurant, most Danes leave their tables and walk out. This happened in one large eating place in Copenhagen until the Germans no longer came."

Not long ago, a campaign was instituted to save tin cans, "so they can be used again." But Danish women knew they were intended for the Nazi war machine. Therefore when the collectors came inquiring for cans, their answer was, "Sorry, we don't use canned things; we haven't any cans." The order urging contribution of cans was from Danish officials, Miss Lawrence explained, but the women saw the Nazi hand back of it. Aluminum coins have been issued to replace copper ones and the Danes, knowing the copper is desired by the Germans for war purposes, have managed to withhold quantities.

More Shortages Imminent

As silver is not obtainable, Jensen is making his beautiful designs now in stainless steel.

There is still plenty of milk and eggs and meat in Denmark but in a year there will be shortages, the farmers predict, as grains are scarce and cattle are being slaughtered, she says. Sugar, butter, bread, grain, flour, and soap are rationed. One meatless day a week is observed.

The fuel situation is serious—more so than last year when Miss Lawrence heated only one room of a five-room apartment all winter. She had moved from a modern building into one where there was a stove in each room and in this she used her small ration of coke.

Those persons who would, in normal times, be on relief, have the choice of going to Germany to work or starving in Denmark, according to Miss Lawrence. Those who go are paid in worthless German paper which they are instructed to send to Denmark to convert into Danish money—thereby actually taking their wages out of the Danish Government.

Although Danish people talk freely among themselves of their opposition to the Nazi regime, there is a tremendous amount of spying, Miss Lawrence says, and people take great care to know and investigate those they employ in their homes as servants or workmen.

The only cars on the streets are those used by Nazis. Everyone fortunate to have a bicycle uses that for transportation. Miss Lawrence depended on hers altogether, through rain and snow, ice or sleet last year.

Now safely back in America, she is amazed to see the free use of cars, despite the need to conserve both rubber and gasoline.

She has spoken over the radio on several occasions since her return, made records of Danish songs for shortwave broadcasts, and now expects to devote her time to some phase of war service as soon as she finds where she is equipped to serve best.

No Need for Doing As Grandma Did

You don't have to do your washing on Mondays and your baking on Saturdays just because your grandmother did. Perhaps it would suit your family better if you reversed the process. Have you ever thought of trying? Or have you just accepted the time-worn schedule without thinking much about it one way or another?

Thelma Beall, specialist in household management at Ohio State University, points to one homemaker who has found that convenience is a much better criterion than habit for planning her housework. In this homemaker's yard the washing flaps gaily on the line on Saturdays instead of Mondays. All because the family wash happens to be the task of a daughter who is free from school only on Saturday.

Miss Beall says the example of the daughter doing the washing also illustrates another point in planning housework, which is to make use of the talents and desires of all members of the family in getting the work done. The schoolgirl who does this washing does an excellent job because she prefers this part of the home work.

In another family, the mending is done by a daughter. In this case also, the work is done excellently and the girl has the satisfaction of knowing she is doing her share of the family tasks.

Miss Beall also advises homemakers to inventory their work occasionally to make sure they are not doing things without good reasons. Lots of garments are ironed today only because grandma ironed similar ones in 1870. Desserts and salads may be more time consuming than is necessary to suit the family tastes or needs.

Wholesome Charm of the Dutch Reflected in Their Cooking

By Fredrika Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a strong similarity between the character of the Dutch people and the food they eat—or the food they formerly ate and will one day eat again. In the typical Dutch food, as in the Dutch character, there is a heartiness and an integrity and a wholesome charm.

There are valid reasons for the excellence of Dutch food—climatic and soil conditions that must not be underestimated, the unexcelled dairy products that were the pride of the tiny homeland, and the wealth of herbs and spices grown so lavishly in the far-flung colonies.

Cloves, which are now cultivated in many countries, were originally grown only in the Netherlands East Indies, and the Dutch are masters of their use. They know little tricks with cloves that are worth while trying in our own kitchens, such as adding half a dozen of them to a pot of bean soup during the last half hour of cooking.

Caraway seeds were grown chiefly in Holland, where they were always used lavishly on veal or pork before cooking. They were added moderately to sauerkraut, sparingly to cheese, and even more sparingly to dumplings. And they were sprinkled on thickly buttered black bread or pumpernickle. They were even scattered over boiled buttered potatoes.

Poppy seed, that delightful sprinkling for cookies, cakes and rolls, was grown practically nowhere outside of Holland. Fortunately the supply in this country is still large, and may be freely used. An unusual and delightful food novelty is a cube of any semi-soft cheese rolled in plain poppy seed or in poppy seed mixed with minced chive.

The Dutch are clever at mixing meat and fruit, as witness:

Stuffed Spareribs

2 large sections of spareribs
1 pound sauerkraut
1 cup prunes, parboiled and pitted
¼ cup bread crumbs
1 tablespoon caraway seed
1 bouillon cube
Salt, pepper and flour

Rub spareribs with salt and pepper and lay one section on a flat surface. Mix the sauerkraut, crumbs, prunes, and caraway seed, adding a little sugar and vinegar if desired. Pile the mixture on the spareribs section, lay the second section on top, and sew the edges together. Dredge generously with flour, and lift the roll (it will bulge, of course) into a buttered pan. Brown in a hot oven, then reduce the heat, and add the liquid in which the prunes were parboiled, the cube and additional seasoning. Roast very slowly, basting often. Small whole onions may be laid around the spareribs if wanted. Serve with mashed potatoes or dumplings. An excellent accompaniment is

Dutch Beets

2 bunches of boiled beets, or one can diced or sliced beets
2 tablespoons butter
1½ tablespoons flour
1 cup beet juice
1 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 tablespoon grated onion (less to taste)
Grated rind of ½ lemon
6 whole cloves
¼ teaspoon dry mustard
Salt and pepper to taste
(2 tablespoons sour cream optional)

Melt butter, add flour and dry mustard, and rub smooth, add beet juice and simmer until thickened. Add grated onion, cloves, lemon peel, salt, pepper, sugar and vinegar, and simmer for five minutes. Add sliced or diced beets, cover, and simmer for another five minutes, adding a little more beet juice or water if necessary. The sour cream, which may be added just before serving, doesn't really belong in the Dutch recipe, but it adds so much in flavor and color that I'd strongly advise overlooking national boundaries.

One of the best and simplest hot desserts I've ever eaten is an adaptation of old-fashioned Dutch sugar dumplings. They may be made by any favorite dumpling recipe with a few chopped nuts and a dash of mace or nutmeg added, then dropped by spoonfuls into a thin boiling syrup of honey and water and a dash of lemon juice. Cover tightly and cook for about 15 minutes, or according to the size of the dumplings. Serve piping hot in their own sauce.

The Dutch have an excellent applesauce pudding that is equally good hot or cold. They call it:

Buttered Apple Pudding

4 cups applesauce
1 cup rye bread crumbs
¼ cup melted butter
2 eggs, separated
Salt, nutmeg and honey to taste
Poppy seed at discretion.

Mix the crumbs with the melted butter, add applesauce and slightly beaten egg yolks. Season to taste with honey and nutmeg (grated orange peel is a welcome addition). Beat egg whites stiff with a pinch of salt and fold into apple mixture. Pour into a well buttered casserole and bake in a slow oven for about 40 minutes. When half done sprinkle with poppy seed.

War Influences Offerings In Mainbocher Collection

By the Associated Press

New York

Mainbocher, designer of uniforms for the WAVES, takes this war business seriously even in his fall fashions collection.

More than half of his creations shown yesterday were exquisitely tailored suits, sweater and skirt outfits, or the eternal metropolitan black dress.

Sweater costumes appeared as numerous in the courturier's salon as in a college girl's trunk. But Mainbocher's sweaters build a new aristocracy, trimmed at the shoulder of the cardigan or down the bodice of the pullover with heavy braid or passementerie.

Skirts were deftly simple. Most of the sweater costumes were black, but one was of purple and mauve while another, for evening wear, was of robin's egg blue.

The tailored suits featured snug-fitting jackets cut to waist length in competition with the classic semi-fitted hip length. The mandarin jacket style appeared in those to match dresses, or to be used as separate wraps.

Here Mainbocher injected the Navy influence in a heavy, boxy, jacket-length topcoat which looked precisely like G-I winter issue. A touch of the same influence appeared in the jacket of a brown suit boasting vertical pockets for the hands. This same suit coat was lined with white fur.

Passementerie, bead-tasseled sequin bands, soutache, satin plastrons and huge flowers at the waistline were favorite devices of elegance on the afternoon and evening dresses.

Among the dinner dresses Mainbocher demonstrated clever concessions to wartime economy. Models appeared in basic black dresses. Maids brought trays loaded with changes of trimming and accessories—colorful belts, flowers, bags, gloves and gossamer overskirts splashed in color or gold embroidery.

Satins, lamés, obi brocades, velvets and furs were richly used. Outstanding device was a belt from which paniers, pouches or loops formed a startling peplum effect. This same trick appeared on some of the black afternoon dresses.

Coats were heavily laden with fur. Many of this dressy type featured a Chesterfield slit at the back. Others had self-material fitted belts intersecting fur stole trim. Hats were reduced to a minimum, being more often a tiara or pompon effect at the forehead. One number needed only a rubber band to be a New Year's Eve cone cap.

Royal blue flashed as the most extraordinary color, especially in combination with black. Warm reds, pale pink, beige and browns also stood out among the chiefly black costumes.

Servicemen's Holiday Gifts, Mail Early and Keep Small

By the Associated Press

Washington.

Christmas parcels for sailors and marines should be mailed early and kept small, the Navy said today.

Supplying a set of "dos" and "don'ts" the Navy said gifts should be mailed between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, and labeled "Christmas parcel" to get special attention.

Articles should be easily portable, and useful in any climate, such as toilet kits, watches, notebooks, pens and photographs. Electrical apparatus "is of doubtful value," and food should be avoided particularly, because it is likely to arrive in bad condition.

Other instructions:

No clothing unless specifically requested.

No mailing of intoxicants, inflammable materials, or poisons—prohibited by postal regulations.

Because of shipping space shortages, size of Christmas packages should not be larger than an ordinary shoebox, or weight more than six pounds.

Because most of the packages must travel a long distance and stand considerable handling, they should be packed substantially and covered by strong wrappers. To facilitate censoring, they should not be sealed.

Parcels for men overseas should show the name and address of the sender, and the name, rank or rating of the addressee, and, if in the Navy, the unit or ship to which he is assigned. The location of the unit or ship, even if known by the sender, should never be included, and only two post office addresses should be used on overseas packages—care, postmaster, New York, or care, postmaster, San Francisco.

Inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas" or "Do not open until Christmas" may appear on the cover if they do not interfere with the address. Postage must be fully prepaid.

If money is sent, money orders should always be used, since at many foreign posts there are local prohibitions against importation of United States money.

Women Now Study Cloud Signs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

After all, why should the weather man always be a man? Why not a weather woman? No reason at all, say the University of Chicago and two other institutions offering courses in meteorology under auspices of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Chicago is launching a group of girls into the first course for women in its Institute of Meteorology, starting Sept. 24.

New York University and the University of California at Los Angeles are the other two institutions training feminine "weather men" this fall. In December, similar courses are to be given by Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The course takes nine months to complete. Tuition and books are free, and the Government gives a $75 a month maintenance allowance.

The offer looks attractive, and many young women will doubtless want to take the training. But the requirements are stiff. To be eligible, applicants must be college graduates or seniors with physics and integral and differential calculus. That isn't all. They must possess a private pilot's certificate acquired by completing the C. A. A. civilian pilot training course. They also must pass a physical examination and be between 20 and 30 years of age.

For women unable to complete the requirements by September there will be another section starting in December at the University of Chicago.

The need for women trained as meteorologists is becoming increasingly urgent, said Dr. Carl G. Rossby, director of the Institute, here. The Weather Bureau has released many men to the armed forces, for weather forecasting is becoming more and more important in warfare, he noted.

Retirement Opens Way to New Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gunnison, Colo.

It's fun to retire and go to work. Such is the opinion of Dr. Lois Borland, Ph.D., head of the English Department of Western State College here, whose retirement was recently announced. At 7 o'clock this morning she was pushing a mower over the lawn in front of the white Cape Cod cottage where she lives alone except for a college girl who cooks the meals and cleans the house.

"It's difficult to get help in the yard since the students have gone to war," she said, removing her wide straw hat. "I've always wanted to run the mower over the blue grass and this seems to be my chance," she added contentedly.

Suddenly her eyes brightened. "Have you seen my Regal lilies?" She led the way around a corner of the house. "Aren't they magnificent?" she asked proudly. "Flowers can be very satisfactory if or when they bloom in this mile and a half altitude where it may frost every month in the year."

Miss Borland retired voluntarily, according to the announcement made to the faculty. Her friends and colleagues are gradually adjusting themselves to her resignation. She relinquishes an excellent salary, receives no pension, and contemplates no spectacular war effort, yet she faces the future with confidence.

She has done research work at the University of Wisconsin and at Yale. She is a student of Anglo-Saxon language and is well known for her understanding and interpretation of Shakespeare. She holds membership and offices in many national, state, and local organizations, yet she plans to work among her flowers, read books, and perhaps write during the long winters high in the Rockies.

It is a privilege to retire. This is her philosophy. Early retirement gives one an opportunity to do many things one has always wanted to do.

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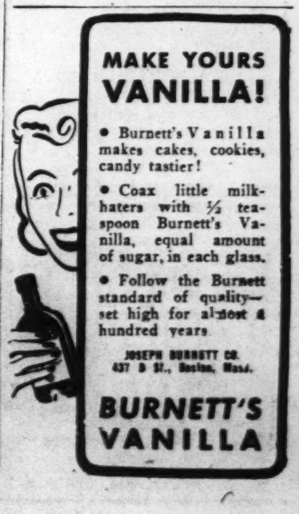
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Long Will Butland Belongs Among Leading Freshman Pitchers of Current Season

Indiana Boy Wins Sixth Straight for Joe Cronin

By Ed Rumill

When freshman pitching sensations are discussed, Tex Hughson of the Red Sox, Hank Borowy of the Yankees and Johnny Beazley of the Cardinals usually get the biggest play—and perhaps they should. All three of these first year regulars are having great seasons, with Hughson and Beazley almost certain to crash the 20-victory society; and Borowy sure to get a crack at either the Dodgers or Cardinals in the World Series.

However, when checking the cream of the new hurling crop, give long Will Butland proper recognition. Although he started late, because of a four-months stretch in the bull pen, the rangy Indiana right-hander has in the last five weeks taken a place among the leading young moundsmen of the American League.

August Spurt

Butland's triumph over the Tigers yesterday, 2-0, which gave the Red Sox a clean sweep of the three-game series, was his sixth straight and his second shutout. Six times he has walked to the rubber in a starting role since the Sox began their brilliant pursuit of the flying Yankees in early August; five times he went the distance. In those six appearances he has yielded just 30 base hits in 51 2-3 innings—grand pitching in any league. Consequently, Butland has gained the unwavering confidence of Manager Joe Cronin and has been the last of the minor leagues, at least for a while.

Like Hughson, Butland is not playing favorites in taking a regular turn on the mound. Will in succession has beaten the Athletics, Senators, Yankees, Indians, Browns and Tigers. Only in his win over the Yanks did he need a lift from the bull pen. Probably his best game was the three hitter over the Indians at Fenway on Aug. 26. At six and one today, the towering boy from Terre Haute sports the highest winning percentage on the Red Sox staff.

Hughson Ready

Mention of Hughson brings to mind that he will try for his 19th victory tomorrow in the opening game of the series with the Athletics. If Tex makes it, it will be his fourth of the year over the Mackmen, who are deep in the cellar of the American League. His initial start next week will be made at Detroit on Wednesday, as the Red Sox open their final tour of the West by playing a doubleheader.

By sweeping three from the Bengals, the Sox stretched their latest winning streak to five and picked up a mere half game on the idle Yankees. Seven and a half is the margin today. However, the Yanks have a chance to make it eight games when they meet the Senators at Griffith Stadium this evening under lights. It must be a little discouraging for the Sox as they watch the Yanks pile up markers on the scoreboard.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves open a week-end series at Philadelphia on the morrow . . . Butland's only loss this year was to the Browns at St. Louis on June 17—his second starting attempt . . . His first was at Washington, and although he left in the sixth inning, Mace Brown won the game . . . Detroit's Barney McCosky looked great here . . . In the three games he collected a single, two doubles and two triples . . . Bobby Doerr's batting slump has him "down" . . . He has drifted from .321 to .302 since Aug. 19 . . . Ted Williams drove in his 122d run yesterday, although going hitless.

* * *

During batting practice Williams tossed his bat up into the screen behind home plate, then climbed up and shook it down . . . If tomorrow's game should be rained out, there will be a double-header Sunday . . . The advance sale is good for Monday's twin bill between the Braves and Dodgers here . . . It will be Brooklyn's final appearance of the season in the Hub . . . Johnny Pesky sometimes finds batting second a handicap in his campaign to reach the 200-hit level . . . If Dom Di Maggio gets on base as lead-off man, Johnny very often is asked to sacrifice.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	91	40	.695	
St. Louis	87	45	.659	4½
New York	72	60	.545	19½
Cincinnati	65	66	.496	26
Pittsburgh	59	68	.465	30
Chicago	61	74	.452	32
Boston	52	80	.394	39½
Philadelphia	36	90	.286	52½

Results Sept. 3

Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 7, New York 0.
Philadelphia - Pittsburgh, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	88	44	.667	
Boston	82	53	.607	7½
St. Louis	68	63	.519	19½
Cleveland	68	64	.515	20
Detroit	64	71	.474	25½
Chicago	59	70	.457	27½
Washington	53	77	.408	34
Philadelphia	49	89	.355	42

Results Sept. 3

Boston 2, Detroit 0.
Washington 3, Chicago 2.
Washington 14, Chicago 0.
Only games scheduled.

Sports Around the Hub

Service Nine Championship

A number of high-ranking officers of the First Service Command are scheduled to be at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon when the baseball teams from Fort Devens and Fort Terry, Long Island, meet in the section's baseball championship. The game will start at 1 p. m., before the game between the Red Sox and Philadelphia Athletics.

The Fort Devens RRC nine, which has won 38 of 49 starts this season, has been installed the favorite, and as usual will depend upon the hurling of big Joe Kwasniewski, former Providence College ace and property of the Red Sox. Kwasniewski has won 16 of his 20 mound appearances as a soldier.

* * *

A soccer team from a British ship in port will furnish a bit of added color to the always colorful Scots Picnic and Highland Games at Brookline Town Field on Labor Day. The Englishmen will contribute a five-man team to meet Boston Celts. St. Mikes. Worcester Swedes, and the Boston Soccer Club in a five-a-side series. Another feature will be the appearance of Boo Morcom of New Hampshire in the pole vault and high jump, while picnic officials are still trying to obtain the entry of Gil Dodds in the Walter Scott mile.

* * *

Eleanor La Bonte, Executive Secretary of the Women's Golf Association states emphatically that the association definitely plans to hold its scheduled championships. The qualifying round for the State championship will be played at Brae Burn Sept. 14, and the one for the Classes C and D championship will be held at Commonwealth Sept. 21. Entries for Brae Burn close Sept. 10 and for Commonwealth Sept. 17. Players will be allowed to bring caddies.

* * *

The USGA is urging every course in the country to hold a Red Cross benefit golf tournament this week end. Each club is to turn over its entry fee of one dollar to the local office of the Red Cross, which keeps 15 per cent and sends the rest to National Red Cross headquarters. No money is retained by the USGA.

* * *

The Quonset Naval Station football team has been added to the Boston University schedule this fall, taking the place of the postponed game with Franklin and Marshall Nov. 7. The Navy eleven is being put together by Lieut. Warren McGuirk, former Boston College star and coach at Malden High School for the past 10 years. The game with Franklin and Marshall has been postponed until after the war.

* * *

Briefs: Eugene "Skip" Wogan of Essex County Club has been elected President pro tem of the N. E. P. G. A., and will hold office until Nov. 2, filling out the unexpired term of Arthur Johnson of Weston, who resigned to take a position in Florida . . . Jim Britt of the Yankee Network will broadcast the play-by-play description of six of the eight games to be played by the Army All-Star teams against the professional elevens this fall. The six include the Army eastern squad vs. Chicago Bears game here at Fenway Park Sept. 20.

* * *

Mae Murray, young daughter of a Rutland, Vt., professional, nearly walked off with the Northeastern New York Women's Golf Association championship yesterday, bowing in the final narrowly to Peggy Delahant of Albany, who has won the title four out of the last five years. The score was 3 and 1. In her semifinal match Miss Murray eliminated the tournament medalist, Shirley Podret of Poughkeepsie . . . Manchester and Los Angeles nines were scheduled to meet tonight in Manchester, N. H., in the opening of the American Legion Junior "World Series" championship.

* * *

Vern Miller, Harvard's mountainous star tackle of last fall, has been added to Coach Dick Harlow's staff. Having been rejected by the Army and Navy because of his weight, Vern has applied for admission to Harvard Law School and will help Harlow until the enters.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Butland	21	6	1	.857
Hughson	31	18	4	.818
Chase	13	4	1	.800
Brown	26	7	2	.778
Dobson	28	16	9	.556
Terry	15	6	5	.545
Wagner	36	13	11	.542
Judd	28	8	9	.471
Newsome	27	8	9	.471
Ryba	16	5	5	.500

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	32	10	7	.588
Javery	38	13	14	.482
Salvo	37	6	7	.462
Main	36	4	7	.364
Tobin	33	10	19	.345
Donovan	36	8	8	.286
Dooley	34	4	11	.267
Johnson	2	0	0	.000
Lamanno	3	0	1	.000

Fenway Park TWO GAMES TOMORROW
FIRST CORPS AREA CHAMPIONSHIP
HARBOR DEFENSES, LONG ISLAND, vs. FORT DEVENS, 1:00 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA, 3:15 P. M.
SEATS AT FENWAY PARK KEN. 6651

Reach Championship Round

Public Relations Office, Fort Devens, Mass.

R. R. C. Nine From Fort Devens

The Fort Devens R. R. C. baseball team, above, is due to meet Fort Terry of Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound for the baseball championship of the First Service Command at Fenway Park, Boston, on Saturday. Both the R. R. C. and Fort Terry easily won their way to the final, each defeating three other service teams. Front row, reading from the left: Joe Zubelick, Westfield; Ed Kucharski, Exeter, N. H.; Col. Winfield O. Shrum, commanding R. R. C.; Elton Deuse, baseball captain of Providence, R. I.; Lieut. Robert Kiffney, officer in charge; Steve Fallon, Pawtucket, R. I., and Joe Kwasniewski, New Milford, Conn. Second row, left to right: Archie Horne, Wolfboro, N. H.; Gilbert Dobbs, Bridgeport, Conn.; Dick Henry, Deep River, Conn.; Henry Mlynarski, New Britain, Conn.; Phil Greene, Newton, and Steve Wood, New Haven. Third row, left to right: Nick Pyrch, Bridgeport, Conn.; Nick Jackimchuck, Ansonia, Conn.; Bill Spilman, Newton; Dick Mahoney, Taunton, and Edgar McCracken, team manager of Manilla, Iowa.

Parker Now Favored In Net Tourney

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP) — Frankie Parker of Los Angeles and Pancho Segura of Ecuador won their way into the semifinals of the national tennis championships yesterday, Frankie by lambasting Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, and Pancho by playing not quite as poor tennis as Billy Talbert of Cincinnati.

Greenberg, the national clay courts champion, ran into a disastrous ambush on the grass at Forest Hills and was badly mauled, 6—0, 6—0, 6—4. The games Greenberg won toward the last were mainly by courtesy of Parker.

Accurate Picture

Segura won from Talbert 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, but the score gave no real indication of the quality of play. Talbert in the course of 37 games committed a total of 97 errors, or nearly three to the game. The winner made 71, himself. That gives a more accurate picture of the struggle.

Parker and Pancho will meet in one of the semifinals on Saturday, and on the basis of their play yesterday it would be safe to predict a straight-set victory for the American. Frankie in scoring four victories thus far had not lost a set and had won half his sets by love scores. Greenberg, a left hander, was helpless against the flow of perfectly controlled ground strokes from Parker's racket.

Two women's quarter-final matches brought cut-and-dried triumphs to favored players.

Favorites Win

Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, seeded second in the more fragile division, overwhelmed little Shirley Fry, the 15-year old from Akron, Ohio, 6—0, 6—0. Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, seeded third, permitted Doris Hart of Miami to carry her to 5—5 in the first set and then ran off eight straight games and the match, 7—5, 6—0. The Misses Betz and Osborne meet in the women's semifinals, also on Saturday.

Four more singles quarter-finals remained to be contested. In the feature men's match, top-seeded Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., was paired against Alejo Russell of the Argentine, while in the other quarter Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy of Jacksonville, Fla., was to meet George Richards of Montebello, Calif.

Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, favorite among the women, plays Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, and Helen Bernard faces Helen Rihbany, a sister New Yorker.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Carey	1	0	1	0	0	1.000
Williams	468	116	164	28	122	.350
Pesky	541	90	177	2	44	.327
Cronin	77	7	24	4	24	.312
Doerr	473	62	142	15	90	.302
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	502	100	164	13	46	.292
Finney	332	50	91	2	42	.272
Lupien	396	52	106	3	60	.268
Peacock	230	14	60	0	17	.261
Tabor	481	53	123	13	75	.256
Fox	247	40	63	5	40	.255
Conroy	230	21	48	4	20	.201
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Lombardi	253	24	81	9	33	.320
Holmes	494	43	135	2	32	.273
Wanez	284	38	76	1	20	.268
Klutts	190	18	49	1	27	.258
Fernandes	498	40	123	6	50	.247
West	388	46	94	11	43	.242
Miller	511	45	122	6	43	.239
Masi	81	16	16	0	9	.222
Gramp	196	11	43	3	18	.221
Sisti	377	44	81	4	30	.215
Ross	202	18	42	5	17	.208
Cucinnello	55	5	13	1	7	.205
Cooney	102	21	28	0	6	.196
Roberge	134	9	26	1	9	.194

Goodspeed Elected

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Edward G. Goodspeed of Fairfield, an outfielder, has been elected captain of the Yale baseball team for the 1943 season. He succeeds Thomas J. Whelan, Jr., of East Lynn, Mass., under whose leadership Yale won 14 and lost eight summer games.

Deep South Grid Practice Gets Off to Speedy Start

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With September rolling in cool and crisp and with a tinge of fall in the air much earlier than usual, football practice in the Deep South got off to a speedy start this week. With many games starting Sept. 26, and a few even as early as the 19th, southern coaches have found the speeded-up wartime college program to be a definite advantage, since it kept their players in school all summer where most of them stayed in much better condition than usual.

The Georgia Tech squad pleased Coach Bill Alexander, who is beginning his 23d year at the head of the Yellow Jackets, the candidates came back in such good condition that they were ready for live tackling the first crack out of the bag.

Being given the favorite's spot by most sports writers and coaches in the South has Georgia's Coach, Wally Butts, squirming. Butts admits he has a good squad, although it is much smaller than usual, but he points out that with 11 games to play—eight away from home—too much should not be expected of the Bulldogs. This is by way of putting the alumni on notice beforehand, just in ease.

So long as Frankie Sinkwich is around, Butts thinks the Bulldogs have a chance to win, but that 11-game schedule, instead of the usually conservative eight or nine, increases by that much the Bulldog's chances of losing at least one or two of them.

The popularity of Sinkwich with his teammates, as well as the fans, was proved this week when they elected him captain of this year's team. Walter Rouark, stellar guard, was voted alternate captain.

* * *

Ray (Bear) Wolf, who took many drubbings from Duke while at North Carolina State, may be baiting a trap for the Blue Devils with some of their own former stars when his Naval Pre-Flight team from Athens meets Duke in Durham Oct. 10. Wolf has End Al Piasecky and Tackles Bob McDonough and Mike Karmazin to throw against Duke. These boys were named on several All-Southern Conference and All-America teams when they played under Wallace Wade at the Durham school. It is reported that Eddie Cameron, new Duke coach, isn't too happy about having to face this trio whom he knows only too well.

* * *

Gasoline rationing on the Eastern Seaboard may serve to give major league scouts better records in choosing players than they have enjoyed in the past. The reason it—the ivory hunters now stay in one spot five or six days, which gives them a better opportunity to judge players than the one-day peeks they used to take. If the player they were looking at happened to have an off-day while the scout was looking, it was too bad for him, and if he had an unusually good day, it might later prove to be too bad for the scout.

* * *

Joe Engel, baseball's P. T. Barnum, had a pleasant surprise the other night when the soldiers from Fort Oglethorpe attended a Chattanooga home game and paid the full price of admission in what they were pleased to call "Engel Appreciation Night." Engel had been admitting soldiers in uniform free all season, and this was their way of saying "Thank you."

* * *

Dew Drops from Dixie—Heading the civilian trainers at the University of Georgia Naval Pre-Flight School is Hank Crisp, former University of Alabama athletic director, line coach, and head basketball coach . . . Bob Suffridge, ensign at the same Pre-Flight School and two-time all-America guard at Tennessee, has decided to skip football . . . Henry Wagnon, one time Georgia star end, has been named head football coach at Commercial High School here.

* * *

Zipp Newman, veteran Birmingham baseball writer, comes up with the suggestion that umpires be rotated around the different circuits so that none will appear in the same league more than once in three years . . . The draft and war jobs combined to give the Ashland, Ky., club of the Mountain State League a turnover of 60 players this year, 10 of which were shortstops. This must have been tough on the manager, but what about the poor fellows in the business office who try to keep the books straight . . . Paul Armstrong has run his consecutive games to more than 550 as an outfielder of the Montgomery Rebels in the Southeastern League . . . Twenty-one put outs in regulation games recently gave First Basemen Ralph Hickernell of Thomasville and Buck Glover of Concord a joint tie for a new North Carolina State League record.

Eldon R. Lindsey

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 3

By the Associated Press

Pacific Coast
Seattle 6-8, San Diego 1-3.
Oakland 1, Los Angeles 0.
Hollywood 2, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 12, Portland 7.

American Association
St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 3 (13 innings).
Indianapolis 4, Columbus 2.
Louisville 9, Toledo 6.
Minneapolis at Kansas City postponed.

International League
Baltimore 5-3, Jersey City 4-3.
Montreal 3-2, Toronto 1-1.
Syracuse 4, Newark 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

Southern Association
Chattanooga 4-7, Atlanta 2-5.
Nashville 10, Knoxville 7.
Birmingham 7, New Orleans 5.
Little Rock 1, Memphis 0.

Texas League
Dallas 8-3, Houston 4-5.
Fort Worth 4, San Antonio 3.
(Other games postponed.)

Eastern League
Hartford 7-3, Albany 4-5.
Wilkes-Barre 5-6, Williamsport 2-7.
Binghamton 1, Springfield 0.
Scranton at Elmira, double-header, postponed.

Pro Football Boom Is Seen By Publicist

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4 (AP) — Professional football is headed for a booming big year and may contribute close to $1,000,000 to various war service relief games, George Strickler, publicist for the National Professional Football League, said today.

"Football is going to make a lot of new friends this fall," said the former newspaperman and one-time publicity director at Notre Dame under Knute Rockne. "There is a lot of money around today, and there's plenty of work and little recreation as compared to a year or two ago."

Heavy Turnout

Strickler, here to see the Chicago Bears-Pittsburgh Steelers exhibition game Saturday night, said he was particularly impressed by the heavy turnout of fans for three Army-Navy relief games already played.

"These games drew 230,000 fans and gates totalling more than $280,000," he said, adding, "and of this amount, close to $230,000 will go to the relief funds."

$112,000 to Relief

Strickler reported the Chicago game between the Bears and All-Stars contributed $112,000 to relief, the Philadelphia tilt close to $75,000, and the Pacific Coast contest approximately $50,000.

"That's a pretty good start, and don't forget we've got six more of the service relief games—maybe more—coming up," beamed Strickler. "Might even go over that million dollar figure for the relief funds."

Calibre of Play

Strickler said he did not think the loss of players to the armed services will affect the calibre of play in the pro circuit.

"Quite to the contrary, I think the fans are going to like the play better. The squads won't be two and three men deep, as in other years, and this is going to mean the fans will see more action from the star players."

Strickler predicted a continued upswing in professional football game attendance, with last year's all-time high mark of 1,750,000 paid admissions likely to be surpassed.

Big Ten Football Corners

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Cutting corners around the Big Ten football circut:

Return of 147 grid lettermen in the Conference this season makes a rosy picture despite the wailings heard about losses.

Twenty-two came back at Wisconsin, 20 at Minnesota, 18 at Ohio State, 17 at Northwestern and Purdue, 16 at Illinois, 14 at Indiana, 12 at Michigan, and 11 at Iowa.

Minnesota should win the championship—its third in a row, its seventh since 1934 . . . The Gophers have enough material left over for a good team, but outstanding sophomores should make it a great team . . . A favorable schedule gives them a running start—they play only one Conference team, Illinois, in the first month.

Wisconsin should be the most improved team and this should be Harry Stuhldreher's "lucky seven" year . . . The Badgers will be faster and more experienced with unusual reserve strength in the line, heretofore a weakness.

Indiana will have trouble riveting together a line, for Bo McMillin lost eight lettermen and only one was a backfield performer.

This may be Purdue's best year since 1931 . . . Elmer Burnham, the new bossman, discarded the familiar Notre Dame attack for a short punt formation with variations and an offensive shift from three backs in a row.

What Northwestern lacks in power, it will make up in a diversified attack built around speed and passing by four junior backs, Otto Graham, Don Buffmire, Ed Hirsch and Dud Kean—only returning backfield lettermen.

Oddest note of the early season was struck by stories emanating from Michigan that Tom Kuzma, the 1941 sophomore wonder, will not be as great a halfback this season . . . Fritz Crisler says he's concerned about his star, but it may be just another of his bear stories . . . Look out, as usual for Michigan.

At Notre Dame, Angelo Bertelli, who completed 70 of 123 passes for a total of 1,027 yards last year, should be a greater passing threat this time under Frank Leahy's T setup . . . Bertelli will handle the ball every time it is snapped, leaving his foes guessing what he's going to do with it . . . Last year when the shift left Bertelli in the tailback spot, it gave warning that a pass was coming. . . .

While looking around for All-America prospects in the Midwest, observers say watch center Walt Ziemba, guard Bob Dove, and backs Dippy Evans and Bertelli, all of Notre Dame; tackle Dick Wildung and back Bill Daily of Minnesota; Hillenbrand of Indiana; Graham of Northwestern; back Pat Harder of Wisconsin; end Bob Show of Ohio State—and Kuzma of the Wolverines.

Wherever Lieut. Mickey Cochrane's Great Lakes baseball team has played Navy enlistments have been boosted from 15 to 60 per cent.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

About Hitting Pitchers

The last time the Yankees were at Fenway Park a New York newspaperman, visiting on the Red Sox bench, mentioned the fact that Johnny Lindell takes his turn in batting practice with the regulars—an unusual experience for a pitcher, particularly a rookie.

"Oscar Judd used to hit with the regulars at Louisville," one of the Boston players said. "And he could hit better than most of the regulars."

"Lindell looks like one of the best hitting pitchers this league has seen," said the scribe. "I don't think Joe McCarthy can keep him on the pitching staff. He's too handy with a stick, like the Babe (Ruth) was."

Ruffing Tops

A few minutes later Judd appeared on the scene and a local writer asked him to name some of the top hitting pitchers he had seen.

"Well, I guess I'd have to put Red Ruffing at the head of the list," the Red Sox southpaw answered. "This Lindell may be good, but I don't think he's hit against enough good pitching yet to rank with the topnotchers up here. Of course, he was pretty good in the minors. After Ruffing I'd pick Max Macon and Harry Smythe, because I saw a lot of them in the International League."

"How about Wes Ferrell?" the Hub scribe asked.

"I didn't see him," Judd said.

"Smythe was a good all-around ball player in the minors," said Tom Daly. "But I don't think you could rank him with some of the best hitters up here. I don't know anything about Macon."

"He's up with the Dodgers now," said Judd.

Somebody asked Daly to name some of his favorite hitting pitchers.

Walsh Was Good

"I guess Ed Walsh of the old White Sox was as good as any," Tom said. "At least, that's what some of the boys who played against him tell me. And, of course, you'd have to name the Babe. Ferrell hit well enough to play the outfield, except he couldn't get around out there. Ted Lyons knows how to use a bat. So does Ryba on our club. And let Judd speak for himself. He does all right."

"I'm not as good a hitter as I used to be," Judd said. "I used to hit sinkers, like Ted Williams does. You know—those fly balls you reach for, and find they're not there. But now I just try to get good wood on the ball and let the rest take care of itself."

"There don't seem to be many good hitter among National League pitchers," the New York writer said.

"There aren't any good hitters in the National League, period," said Ted Williams, walking by.

"I don't know about that," Mike Ryba said. "But I know there were some pretty good hitters in that league who started out as pitchers—Bill Terry, Paul Waner, Lefty O'Doul, and a few like that."

"Johnny Cooney has been a good hitter in recent years," said Judd.

Cooney Practiced

"Sure, but he hasn't got it any more," said the Hub scribe. "And I don't think he was too good a hitter while he was pitching. He got good after Casey Stengel had him at Brooklyn. Casey told him: 'You can't win as a pitcher any more, John, so if you want to stay up in this league you had better get smart up at the plate. Fool around. Practice hitting to all fields by meeting the ball.' And Cooney stayed around for about five years longer."

"He's still around," said Judd.

"There don't seem to be any outstanding hitting pitchers in the other league, but you can name a few who are fair," the Gotham scribe continued. "There's Harry Gumbert, Johnny Riddle, Joe Beggs and Claude Passeau, and Bill Posedel was all right when with the Braves."

"Sure, but hitters like Lindell and Judd would never stay pitchers in the National League," said the Hub writer. "They'd probably go to the outfield and fight it out for the batting crown."

Hinkle Is Added To Coast Guard Coaching Staff

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Backfield men on the Coast Guard Academy football team will get some expert coaching this fall, especially in the kicking department. Clark Hinkle has been added to the coaching staff.

Hinkle, fullback for the Green Bay Packers of the National League for several years and before that a Bucknell star, joined the Coast Guard recently and will report to the academy some time this week.

An expert booter of field goals as well as a line bucker of note, Hinkle was one of the National League's high scorers.

He will assist Lieut. Com. John S. Merriman, head coach.

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The Home Forum

"He maketh wars to cease"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAS GOD anything to do with the present world conflict? many anxious hearts are asking. Some people may believe that such devastation or war has been designed or permitted by Him. Others cannot reconcile this thought with a God of love. Yet, some say, if He is indeed the Supreme Being, governing and controlling the universe, He is surely allowing these tragedies to occur and doing little to frustrate evil. Thus, generally, there appears to be not only controversy but confusion upon this most vital question.

Reassuringly the Psalmist, out of the amplitude of his own experience of God's care, declared (Psalms 46:9), **"He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire."** If then, as proclaimed by the Psalmist, the forces of evil are annihilated by God, surely there must be something in our own thinking which would prevent this glorious promise from being fulfilled.

* * *

Here the Christly message of Christian Science, founded on the Bible, especially the teachings and works of our Master, Christ Jesus, compassionately shows us what is withholding the advent of peace upon the earth. But it does not stop there. For we are also told what to do to remedy the mistake, and thereby receive blessings before unimagined. Through the study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn that God has all power. For this power to be experienced in human affairs, however, it is necessary for each individual to acknowledge and understand the true nature of God and of man in His likeness.

It is vital both to our own and to humanity's welfare that we should cease interpreting the statements and promises of the Bible from a material standpoint. And the Christian Science textbook, which is indeed a "key" to the Scriptures, unlocking their hidden treasure, enables us to understand these glorious truths spiritually and test each statement in our own experience, thus proving its veracity. It enables us to prove the truth of safety in the midst of danger; health where there seems to be sickness; supply where there appears to be deprivation. Thus are proved true Mrs. Eddy's words on page 276 of Science and Health, **"When the divine precepts are understood, they unfold the foundation of fellowship, in which one mind is not at war with another, but all have one Spirit, God, one intelligent source, in accordance with the Scriptural command: 'Let this Mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.'"**

If God is Spirit, He cannot create or know matter. For Spirit cannot enter into matter; they are opposites, the one true, the other illusory. Spirit being true, matter and material difficulties are unreal, the outcome of false, material thinking. But as the divine facts are understood—the facts that God is Spirit and that man is spiritual, the son of God—the material illusion, aping reality, loses its seeming power and disappears.

* * *

Those unreal beliefs which have appeared to control humanity so long, known as hatred, revenge, lust, and greed, are recognized in Christian Science to have nought to do with the man of Love's creating. They are seen to be the result of the false beliefs that man is material, and that he can be a creator of evil laws. But with the disappearance of such beliefs, with the recognition of man as the child of God, divine Love, the foundation for true fellowship and peace is laid.

Thus the rebuke of Truth comes to erroneous physical sense. And, those individuals who are turning to find the true nature of God and man are becoming ready for the time foretold by Isaiah where he says of men and nations (Isaiah 2:4), **"They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."**

Nought but the light of spiritual understanding can possibly reveal the practicality of the cessation of war for all time. A change of thought from material greed and domination, in which men and nations have versed themselves for their own gain, to a spiritual, Godlike state of thinking is the only solution. It is the privilege, nay, the duty, of every individual to do his part in casting away the desire for and indulgence in evil passions, whether they be exercised only in the home, in business, or have a wider effect on a nation's policy and treatment of its own people or in its contacts with other nations.

* * *

It is the understanding that God is Love, then, and the expression of that Love in the minutiae of daily life, which will help to abolish war. Allowing God's will to govern our consciousness and actions, we shall indeed see the fulfillment of Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 340), **"One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."**

Through obedience to God's law of love the conflict between the real and the unreal in our thinking ceases, and with that cessation evil beliefs disappear and peace is established. As it is with individuals, so it is with nations. Shall we not then hasten to learn of, welcome, and prove the real?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

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THE PORTRAIT OF A MUGHAL PRINCESS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THIS EXQUISITE PORTRAIT of a Mughal Princess was painted in full color and gold, during the reign of Shah Jahan (1628-1658), by the skilled artists who worked under the patronage of the Mughal court in India. Not one artist but several would contribute his special talents to the making of such a picture. Like the architecture and every appointment of the imperial palaces, Mughal painting reflects a refined taste and love of beauty.

It is especially distinguished for the realistic portrayal of the early Mughal emperors and grandees. It was seldom, however, that the ladies of the court were painted. In this rare miniature in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a young woman in a fashionable costume stands in profile view, holding a spray of flowers in one hand and a garlanded staff in the other. This aristocratic portrait and its richly decorated mount reveal the eclectic nature of Mughal painting and its fastidious elegance under Shah Jahan. Taking its inspiration from the artistic traditions of India, of Persia, and also from Europe, all these divergent influences were combined and transmuted into an art, new and unprecedented.

Drawing the figure and head in profile was in accordance with an accepted tradition in India. To hold a spray of flowers was an almost univeral pose for courtly portraits throughout the Middle East. The Arabic calligraphy of the inner border shows how marked was the Persian influence. The flowering plants of the outer border are similar to those which carpet the ground of Persian miniatures in the sixteenth century. They remind one as well of the mille fleurs of French verdure tapestries woven in the fifteenth century.

Yet such bright flowers enriching the border are recurring motifs typical of all Mughal decoration. They were the same tulips, narcissi, and pinks which grew beside the cool fountains in the formal Mughal gardens, painted here in an amazing variety of vivacious hues in unusual and startling juxtaposition. Flowers of white, yellow, blue, pale almond-pink, and roses are combined with those of a golden red and rust. The Princess wears under a striped and flowered skirt of gray, another of orchid-colored gauze in lively contrast with her vermilion slippers. Arabic letters are written in gold on an intense blue ground. Borders of black and gold frame the portrait and set it apart from the sprightly-hued flowers. The brilliant plumage of the birds in each corner of the illuminated, inner border is a delightful and characteristic detail. All combine to give this painting a gaiety of color which is one of the most distinctive qualities of Mughal art, and the unique achievement of the Mughal artist.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

"Přítrž činí bojům"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

MNOZÍ LIDÉ úzkostlivého srdce se táží, "Má Bůh co činiti s nynějším světovým zápasem?" Někteří snad věří, že On zamýšlel nebo dal svolení k takovému pustošení nebo válce. Jiní nemohou se smířiti s tím, že takové myšlenky pocházejí z Boha lásky. A mnozí zase řeknou, "Je-li On opravdu Nejvyšší Bytost, jež vládne vesmíru a spravuje jej, pak On zajisté svoluje k tomu aby k těmto tragediím došlo, a činí málo na zabránění zla." Tak se všeobecně zdá, že tato nejživotnější otázka vede nejen ke sporům, ale ke zmatkům.

Podle svých bohatých zkušeností o Boží péči, pisatel Žalmů prohlásil s jistotou (Žalmy 46:10), "Přítrž činí bojům až do končin země, lučiště láme, kopí posekává, a vozy spaluje ohněm." Jestliže tedy, jak prohlašuje pisatel Žalmů, Bůh vyhlazuje mocnosti zla, něco se musí díti v našem myšlení, co chce zabrániti splnění tohoto slavného slibu.

Zde Kristovo poselství Křesťanské Vědy, vědy založené na Bibli, zvláště pak na učení a skutcích našeho Mistra, Krista Ježíše, ukazuje nám soucitně co brání příchodu míru na zemi. Ale zde poselství nekončí. Je nám totiž také řečeno co máme činiti aby byla chyba napravena, a aby se nám tím dostalo požehnání, o jakých se nám před tím nezdálo. Studiem učebnice Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), od Mary Baker Eddy, zvíme, že Bůh je všemohoucí. Ale abychom poznali tuto moc ze zkušeností v lidských záležitostech, je třeba, aby každý jednotlivec uznal pravou povahu a porozuměl pravé povaze Boha a člověka v Jeho podobě.

Je naprosto nezbytno pro naše blaho a pro blaho lidstva, abychom přestali vykládati biblické výroky a sliby s materálního stanoviska. A učebnice Křesťanské Vědy, která je opravdu "klíčem" k Písmu odemykajícím jeho skryté poklady, umožňuje nám porozuměti těmto velebným pravdám duchovně, a vyzkoušeti každý výrok vlastní zkušeností, a tím dokázati jeho pravdivost. Umožňuje nám dokázati pravdu, že jsme bezpeční uprostřed nebezpečí; že je zdraví, kde dle zdání je nemoc, že je zásoba potřeb kde se zdá býti nedostatek. Tím je dokázána pravdivost slov Mrs. Eddy na str. 276 knihy Science and Health, "Když je božským nařízením porozuměno, ona odhalují základy společenství, v němž jedna mysl se nepotýká s druhou, nýbrž že všichni mají jednoho Ducha, Boha, jeden zdroj inteligentní, v souhlase s příkazem Písma: 'To tedy cíťte při sobě, co i při Kristu Ježíši.'"

Je-li Bůh Duch, nemůže stvořiti nebo znáti hmotu. Neboť Duch nemůže vstoupiti do hmoty; jsou to dva protějšky, jeden pravý, druhý klamný. Poněvadž Duch je pravdivý, hmota a materiální potíže jsou neskutečné, výsledky to falešného materiálního myšlení. Ale, jakmile je božským skutečnostem porozuměno,—to jest faktu, že Bůh je Duch a že člověk je duchovní, syn Boží—tu materiální klam, opičící se po skutečnosti, pozbývá zdánlivé moci a zmizí.

Křesťanská Věda učí, že neskutečná věření, známá jako nenávist, pomsta, chtivost a lakota, jež, jak se zdálo, ovládala lidstvo tak dlouho, nemají nic co činiti s člověkem Láskou stvořeným. Spatřujeme, že to jsou následky falešných věření, že člověk je hmotný, a že může býti tvůrcem zákonů zla. Ale, když taková věření zmizí jakmile poznáme člověka jako dítě Boží, dítě božské Lásky, je položen základ ku pravému společenství a míru.

Tak kárá Pravda omyly fysického smyslu. A jednotlivci, kteří se chystají poznati pravou povahu Boha a člověka, jsou připraveni na dobu, kterou předpověděl Izaiáš když napsal o lidech a národech (Izaiáš 2:4): "I zkují meče své v motyky, a oštipy své v srpy. Nepozdvihne národ proti národu meče, a nebudou se více učiti boji."

Nic jiného nežli světlo duchovního porozumění nemůže snad zjeviti praktický význam zastavení válčení na všechny časy. Jediné rozluštění záleží v proměně myšlenek z materiální hrabivosti a panovačnosti, které si lidé a národové osvojili z touhy po zisku, v duchovní, Bohu podobný stav myšlenek. Je výsadou, ba povinností, každého jednotlivce, aby pomáhal při vyhlazování náklonností k škodlivým nepravostem a proti hovění si v nich, ať se vyskytují třeba jen doma, v obchodních věcech, nebo mají-li hlubší účinek v národní politice a jednání s vlastním lidem, anebo ve styku s druhými národy.

Je to tedy porozumění, že Bůh je Láska a vyjádřování této Lásky v nejmenších podrobnostech denního života, co pomůže při odstranění válek. Dáme-li Boží vůli vládnouti naším vědomím a naším činům, uzříme skutečné splnění slov Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, str. 340), "Jeden nekonečný Bůh, dobro, sjednocuje lidi a národy; ustavuje bratrství lidí; končí války; naplňuje slovo Písma, 'Miluj bližního svého jako sebe samého'; ničí pohanskou a křesťanskou modloslužbu,—cokoliv je nesprávného v společenských, občanských, trestních, politických a náboženských zákonnících; zrovnoprávňuje pohlaví; zrušuje kletbu spočívající na člověku, a nezanechává nic co může hřešiti, trpěti, býti trestáno nebo zničeno."

Jsme-li poslušní Božího zákona lásky, zápas vedený v našem myšlení mezi skutečným a neskutečným, přestává; a s tímto zastavením mizí zlá věření, a nastává mír. Jak je tomu u jednotlivců, tak tomu je s národy. Neměli bychom si tedy pospíšiti a poznati, vítati a dokázati to co je skutečné?

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

To One Unaware

There is a stir on the heights,
An eagerness
Among the hill-top folk;
The oak, witch-hazel, the sassafras,
Gathered in clumps,
Bend carmine selves
Above blurred colors
In the sluggish waters
Of the swamp.

Autumn has come
To the stagnant pool,
And they watch
And marvel candidly;
They do not know themselves at all—
You are like that.

MARGARET H. THOMPSON

There Had to Be Daisies

"SOMEWHERE IN THIS CITY, there must be daisies growing!" I said to John. I was looking out over the desert of streets and buildings below me, concrete upon concrete as far as the eye could travel. At the same time, a mirage rose on the shimmering heat, a vision of rolling green hills starred with white daisies. Over me came a great longing to gather an armful. The ruffled fringe of paper-white petals, the spiky dark green stems, the bitter scent became suddenly the heart of summer. I cried out to John: "I've got to pick some daisies! Now!"

"You can't," he told me positively. "Go down to the Drive. If you step over the walls and cross around the fences, you can pick something, but not daisies. There aren't any."

That settled it. I cannot submit to being baffled like that and, besides, it had to be daisies. Nothing else. Persephone watched me get my sun hat and leaped on a chair to have her leash put on. Off we went.

* * *

We scorned the stone steps to the parkway and climbed the bank. As always, someone stopped to tell me it was cruel to run that little short-legged dog so fast. Only dachshund owners realize that I can't keep up with *her*. I asked him if it was lawful to pick the wild flowers.

"Children do," he said. "I see them running about with handfuls of them. Besides, they're just weeds. They'd be glad to have you pull them up."

Thus reassured, we stepped into the gloriously weedy and uncut grass. High in a city apartment, I had almost forgotten the hot sweet smell of grass and the sleepy hum of summer insects. No flowers yet. Persephone tangled her leash in a maze of prickly bushes; and, when we got free of them, we jumped over a low wall into a cluster of Queen Anne's lace. Persephone went through it like a lawn-mower, systematically snapping off every single blossom and eating it. I scolded her a little; but she had never been among flowers, and there were plenty more. We went around them, through a patch of red clover, and on down to the underpass beneath the drive.

* * *

All this time, I kept looking everywhere for daisies. There were little gold buttercups, a delicate pink flower unknown to me, some curious brocaded white ones in clusters; and so many others I could not name that I felt sure, among all the variety, there had to be daisies. I kept an eye on Persephone. It was the first time she had ever seen butterflies. There were small white ones, hovering over the wild flowers, and she was almost able to catch them.

We came to the last unexplored portion of the park. Where the daisies should have been, there were masses of green-yellow goldenrod. We plunged down the slope into the thick of it, Persephone jumping up constantly to measure her length against the towering growth. A twinge of doubt began to make itself known. Suppose, among all these wild flowers, there was not a single daisy! What would I take home? How could I face John, after boasting about the daisies I would find? Could I substitute another flower? Some Queen Anne's lace, perhaps?

* * *

But no! To leave without daisies was unbearable. We went to the edge of the drive, with cars whizzing almost under our noses. Persephone took no notice of them; she was used to cars. She kept tugging at the leash and urging me forward with impatient looks over her shoulder. Two more unknown flowers came into view, one composed of deep dark purple bells, and the other shaping a tiny lavender chalice. We had looked everywhere and found no daisies; and yet, I believed, I *knew* there were daisies somewhere. But where? The whole park side had been explored—except the edge of the curb. I looked down. At my feet nestled three daisies, no bigger than violets. But they were daisies. There were the lacy petals, the shining yellow centers, and raggedy stems, the fresh strong scent.

Persephone tilted her head at me inquiringly and nudged them with her cold wet nose. In spite of my wish for an armful, the three were enough, after all. So I gathered them up in one hand and carried them home to John.

M. G. M.

On the Right Road To Music

A SHORT TIME AGO I heard of a musically uneducated man in New York who by accident, possibly by mistake, heard the *Eroica* for the first time when he turned on his radio. He had a revolutionary experience; never before had anything like this happened to him; he had never suspected that something like this existed. He ran to a friend employed in a music shop and besieged him with requests for further information about this man Beethoven and his music. He discovered that somewhere a Beethoven film was being shown and wished to see it under the guidance of this musical clerk. He wanted to read books about Beethoven and to learn everything possible about him. There is no doubt that this man is on the right road to music. The overpowering emotion which he experienced was not enough for him, rather was his emotion so deep that it did not leave him in peace. It would be of no help to him if someone were to put a poor outline of the classical sonata form into his hand and say: "Now you know how such a symphony is written." Nor would it do him any good to hear someone explain that Beethoven's music expresses the ideal of freedom because the master tore the dedication to Napoleon from the *Eroica* when he found that his hero had degenerated into a dictator. All that would not mean anything to our enthusiast. What would really interest him and give him a share in the essence and the fate of music would be to learn to what extent the work which he admired so much reflects in its concrete musical form the ideals which radiate from it; . . . how the transformation of social conditions reacts upon the conception of symphonic form and accompanies its development (always technically traceable in a clear-cut manner, never interpreted from a superimposed literary point of view) to the last Beethoven quartets on the one hand and to Schubert on the other. There is no doubt that our anonymous enthusiast, once caught by his passion for the subject, can be brought to a much deeper understanding of music by such information about the close connection between the inner musical structure and the highly concrete forces of the period—above all, to an understanding of the music of his own time.—From "Music Here and Now," by ERNST KŘENEK. (New York: Norton.)

An Undimensional Pleasure

ON THE EVENING of our arrival, a couple of elephants appeared in the siding. In the dusk they looked like small, slow-moving mountains. Soon they blotted out the windows of our coach and we were told his Highness had sent them to take us to the palace. Delighted, we clambered from the high steps of the train on to their backs. With some difficulty we arranged ourselves, clinging to any support that offered. The great beasts heaved themselves to their feet. In darkness, we started, not down the solitary road which led, in circuitous fashion, to the town, but up a bank thick with trees and then straight across country. I imagined I was riding a leviathan which breasted the rollers of an ocean. Immeasurably below me, the bush rolled in wave after wave of thick dusk, crested sometimes with a spume of paler leaves, or a flowering creeper. I felt there was no obstacle to unlimited progress. Slowly and inevitably we should surmount the ranges and the rivers, the night itself, until we reached, at last, the stars. These hung low and near. The brightest of them seemed to have been caught in the hills. I realized, after some time, that these were the lights of the palace. . . .

Trees, huts, appeared and disappeared. Bulk without form passed below us. Sura Sundari never put a foot wrong. After a period of time, which I made no attempt to measure, for riding at night on an elephant or camel has always seemed to me an undimensional pleasure, we came from the thick, sweet-smelling darkness pricked by the sharpness of the stars, into a street. . . .

In the court of the palace, a pleasant white building standing on a rise above a broad open space bordered with trees. . . . the elephants did not stop at the foot of the ramp. They went straight up it, under an archway, and knelt at the entrance to a reception room.—From "India of the Princes," by ROSITA FORBES. (New York: Dutton.)

Free Freight

I know a railroad done in green
Where freight is transferred quite unseen,
Where track is bent
And fuel spent
To pull the weight of tiny ants
Up slippery grades of one per cent.

I hear the railroad's constant sound
Of telegraphs along the ground,
Of cheerful crickets
Punching tickets
Checking traffic outward bound.

The rolling stock is new each day
And no one has a debt to pay,
So all get passes
Through the grasses
Until the mower comes their way.

I cannot list a thing they bring,
The manifest was lost this spring,
But writing spiders
Sign the riders
And send the cargoes off by wing.

I cannot ride this railroad line,
Although the land it's on is mine,
So I invent
The kind of rent
That measures measureless content.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The Coming Air Age ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

After the fighting is done, what is going to happen to America's vast, skilled and experienced 2,000,000-man air force? Are they, mostly, going back to driving their trucks, running their gas stations and repairing their cars? And what of the hundreds of thousands of high school boys who are just beginning to study preflight aviation, to be ready for service, if need be, but also to be ready for peace. Are they, mostly, going to be grounded before they get their wings?

No one can say, for certain, what the next few years will bring, whether it be war or peace, but those in Washington who are thinking most about the answer to these questions are convinced that America's future lies in the skies. They believe that America today stands at the front door of the most imaginative and the most practical age that has ever beckoned a dynamic nation.

It is almost impossible to dream up a picture of what this globe is going to look like, feel like, live like and work like after the war is over. But the war is going to be over and, wholly apart from speculation or fancy, those who are looking ahead are certain that the airplane is going to do more to the whole world in the next 20 years than the automobile has done to America in the last 40. And whatever the picture of tomorrow's world may be, tomorrow's aviator is going to be in the middle of it.

By-Products of Developments

Here are some of the things which are foreseen as the practicable and inevitable by-products of the tremendous development of aviation during the war:

It will be far more convenient, far more comfortable and will take little more time for Premier Stalin to travel to Washington from Moscow than it did for the first President of the United States to go from Mount Vernon to the White House.

After the war, in terms of time, travel and every kind of distribution, the United States will be no larger than the State of Pennsylvania, and the private airplane of, say, 1950, is due to be so common, so safe and so economical as to make Model-T look like a dangerous and costly contraption.

For the price of an ocean liner like the Queen Elizabeth it will be possible after the war to build enough transport aircraft of almost unlimited range to operate trans-Atlantic schedules hourly on the hour, in each direction, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night and the fleet of planes operating on such schedules will be able to accommodate fully half of the normal flow of Atlantic passenger business.

It is taken for granted that the automobile industry, which has turned its vast facilities of mass production to the field of aviation, will not stop making airplanes when peace comes. It will be making private "flivvers" to sell for a price lower than any American automobiles—planes which will not stall in the air nor go into a spin no matter what foolish move the operator may make, planes which can be landed automatically at a community airport, after which their wings can be folded as sleekly and as easily as the hydraulically operated top of an automobile, planes which can be driven home from the airport or used for ground travel in bad weather.

The industry, it is already foreseen, will be building giant transports capable of carrying as heavy a load as can now be piled onto a freight car. It will be building luxury liners which will ply the skies of the world as efficiently and as regularly as Jersey ferry boats now ply the Hudson.

Private and bus helicopters, as Igor Sikorsky points out in the September Atlantic Monthly, will make possible vacations at seashore or mountain for countless thousands.

"The helicopter," says Mr. Sikorsky, "will destroy space for millions of people. Nothing, I believe, is more delightful than touring in a helicopter. So, while he who must hurry will speed to other continents and across oceans by airliner, the man who has time may tour in his helicopter distances now impossible to the motorcar. South America will become a continent easily accessible to such tourists.

Summer and Winter Tours

"Since he who can, will seek the cool Arctic in the summer and the warm and beautiful southern countries in the winter, there will be gas stations on the Canadian and Alaskan tundras—and hotels, too—and skilled mechanics in Point Barrow or Belize to check your helicopter.

"In the American democracy are bred the daring, imaginative people who will know how to make use of the breath-taking possibilities of the helicopter. And when they do—within a decade after the war—we shall enter the new air age in which the helicopter will contribute toward the greatest prosperity our people and our country and the world have ever known."

There will inevitably be new and complicated problems created by the intimate proximity and intermingling of heretofore distant cultures, unfamiliar peoples and varying races—problems which an air-minded young America is being trained to meet and master.

And when the world is ready to police war from its midst, may it not be the airplane which will do the job?

The Country Speaks: New York

Axis-Aiding Mosquitoes ..... *By Robert M. Hallett*

Taking off from secret bases in the New Jersey meadows and lifting into the air with a crescendo drone, "enemy" raiders are nightly slowing up production of war materials and invading thousands of homes in northern New Jersey. The "enemy" in this case is not a member of the Axis, but the pesky mosquito, who, in hindering war production, has thus joined the ranks of saboteurs, wild-cat strikers and appeasers.

At the Singer Company plant in Elizabeth, N. J., recently, men at machines turning out vital war materials were turned from their jobs by the invasion from the Jersey meadows. The bright lights of the factory, which had no screening, was to the invaders like a carnival to country children. When they invaded this plant—and many other important war production companies in the area—they forced workers to stop their work and swat, especially throughout the waning hours of the night shift. There are screens on the Singer plant now, but many of the saboteurs still find their way in.

Union, Bergen, Essex and parts of Morris counties are the sections hardest hit by the aerial invasion from the meadows. No respite is in sight, according to mosquito extermination authorities, who said that the thousands of acres of low-lying marshes had failed to drain fast enough to carry off the larvae. Heat and humidity in this area contributed to ideal mosquito-breeding conditions.

War production plants are not, of course, the only casualties of the invaders. Many a civilian's sleep has been disrupted by the necessity of taking counter-measures against the "enemy." Indeed, casualties are estimated at more than 1,000,000 civilians.

Jersey mosquitoes have acquired a reputation for size, strength and determination that surpasses any in the country, and they are accorded a healthy respect by one and all. Many and incredible are the tales told of them. One of the most recent, and least incredible, is that an antiaircraft unit on Manhattan's Hudson River front fired 10 rounds at a flight of "enemy planes" outlined in a searchlight beam before discovering the invaders were Jersey mosquitoes.

Mosquito extermination authorities of northern New Jersey are receiving a constant stream of telephone calls from victims of the mosquito assault. Complaints, inquiries and pleas fill their telephone earphones from morning until closing time at night. One woman called and said:

"This is the day that my husband always mows the lawn. He just came in and said he can't do it on account of the mosquitoes. What are you going to do about it?"

The reply was short: "Let the grass grow, lady," and the telephone was hung up quickly.

With the exception of wooded sections around the periphery of New York City, the city usually fares well as regards mosquitoes, especially when a northerly or southerly wind blows. With a west wind, however, the New Jersey attackers gain altitude over their meadows and just float across the Hudson to new hunting grounds. With an east wind, the pincer movement of the drill-beaked assault troops is complete, the Long Island forces of the marshland raiders riding the wind into Manhattan and the Bronx to try the fare there.

The breeding period of the insects will continue for about three weeks. The hatching period lasts about eight days. Extermination authorities urge householders to empty all receptacles containing water and to stay indoors as much as possible.

There have been many drives to clean up mosquito breeding in northern New Jersey meadows, but the area to be controlled is so extensive that no town or county can afford to do it. Each county in the region maintains an extermination office which does what it can to alleviate the situation, but with the war causing reductions in their staffs and decreases in appropriations, it has been impossible to take adequate counter measures to keep the insects down.

To Change the Subject:

Poppies . . . Bombs . . . Baby Ducks ..... *By Melita Spraggs*

From red, red poppies, to bombs and thence to baby ducks. It's a strange sequence. But it happened like that in Westminster.

In the early days of summer, 1942, knots of office folk used to stand on the sidewalk in Victoria Street, a few hundred yards from Westminster Abbey, staring over a wall with that far-away look which fishermen have when they look out to sea. So one day I looked, too. They were indeed staring over a stretch of water. But it was only about 40 feet by 60 feet across. And at first it seemed like every other Emergency Water Supply Reservoir—one of those sheets of water which are dotted about the city for putting out fires from incendiary bombs.

The emergency reservoirs look like undersized swimming pools and are mostly in the cellars of bombed houses—or what used to be cellars before the upper floors were blown away by Nazi bombs The sides and bottom of the pool are made watertight with pitch, a five-foot wall is built to divide the pond from the sidewalk and a life-belt is placed in a recess for the rescue of small boys who find the water irresistible.

But, I wondered, why are people so often to be seen staring over this particular pond. I peered into the shadows at the side of the pond, into what had once been an office cupboard. There was a flutter of wings and a slight croaking sound. In the far corner, a mottled brown duck was cleaning her feathers.

In acknowledgement of the interest she had aroused among the onlookers, the duck waddled slowly along the pond-side and then swam across the dark green water, leaving an extending trail of ripples in her wake. In following days, the national newspapers began to carry pictures of ducks on their static water ponds. But there's no confirmation for the report that our feathered friends on the lake in near-by St. James's Park had gone into a quacking huddle and decided on an evacuation scheme.

Soon after we saw the first duck, a drake appeared. For some weeks nothing was seen of them and commuters began to think the ducks had succumbed to nostalgia for the park. Then one morning, folk were staring over the wall again. I hurried along. A shadowy brown form could be seen sitting by the fireplace which was still on the wall where it had been when there were office buildings on the lot. It was the mother duck. She stepped out and shook her wings.

Then three little balls of yellow fluff disentangled themselves from under her wing and paddled about on the wet brick-way. The mother duck preened herself and stood, beak extended in the sunshine, as though conscious that here, in the heart of the Empire, she was a pioneer. She had thrown off the shackles of waterfowl conventionality and started life anew where never duck had been before.

I looked in the direction of her uptilted beak. On what remained of the exposed staircase of the house next to the one which had been blasted, I saw the notice "International Labor Office of the League of Nations." International organizations were being swept away, but Londoners snatched a few minutes of their busy day to throw crusts from their lunch-time sandwiches in recognition of a mother duck who reared her brood on a fire-pond.

As I ruminated thus, the wisps of downy feather floating on the surface of the pond seemed to undergo a movie-like metamorphosis. In thought, I saw them first suffused with pink and then dyed a rich red. Their wispiness gave place to the serrated outlines of scarlet poppies. As I walked away I pieced together the sequence of events which had led from ducklings to Flanders poppies.

I recalled Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1940—the 22d anniversary of the cessation of the "war to end wars." The Field of Remembrance outside Westminster Abbey was red with poppies. Inside the Abbey, piles of wreaths had been placed on the grave of the Unknown Warrior. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and low clouds were hanging overhead.

"Guess they'll try a hit-and-run raid if this weather goes on," someone in the office remarked. And sure enough there was the zoom of a plane, and the whistle of falling bombs. We dived under the office table as explosions rocked the building. One of the bombs shattered houses on Victoria Street, leaving gaping holes. Several weeks later the demolition squads got busy. The remains of the upper stories of these houses were taken away. Later the basements were converted into a fire-pond. Time passed. Then came the mother duck.

So, from Flanders' poppies to baby ducklings swimming on a fire-pond, it was rather like a parody on the nursery-rhyme—the House-that-Jack-Built:

These are the ducks
Which live on the pond
Which was built in the house
Which was hit by the bomb
Which dropped near the Field where the poppies glowed.

Postwar Japan to Be Shorn of Power in Asia

Must, however, share in trade benefits open to others, says U. S. adviser to China.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Japan must be completely stripped of all special privileges in Asia but must be permitted to develop industrially and to share in economic benefits open to other nations, in the opinion of the official American adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Declaring that the Western World must radically revise its attitude toward the East, Owen Lattimore foresees the possibility that China, not Japan, will be the leader of Asia's awakening millions.

In his discussion of "Asia in a new world order" written for the Foreign Policy Association, Mr. Lattimore, who will be in a strong position to influence America's postwar decisions toward the East, warns that "the China of the future will be responsive to co-operation, but independent of control.

"If foreign capital wishes to participate in the development of China on Chinese terms, it can do so with great profit; but neither foreign capital nor the economic organs of foreign governments will be able to dictate the areas, the scale or the rate of China's development," Mr. Lattimore writes.

Must Revise Views on Japan

Forecasting what many persons believe will be America's policy toward a defeated Japan, the adviser to the Chinese Government stated that:

"A cardinal change in our way of thinking about Japan is also required. It has always been one of our assumptions that Japan should play a major part in determining the balance between China and Russia. Since this was possible only if Japan were allowed a privileged position on the Asiatic mainland at the expense of China, we have always winked at Japan's 'special position' in China's northeastern provinces of Manchuria.

"Japan's position must be determined by these major considerations on the one hand, and on the other hand, by the consideration that in an Asia which as a whole is primarily concerned with emancipation, Japan cannot be reduced to a quasi-colony or protectorate. Though deprived of any exclusive rights or privileges in China, Japan must be 'de-industrialized,' or deprived of any economic opportunities that are open to any other country. For the sake of economic progress throughout Asia, and the sake of future democratic evolution in Japan, all Asiatic countries must have the benefit of Japan's competitive industrial efficiency; but they must be able to deal with Japanese businessmen who do not carry bayonets."

U. S. Concern Over India

In regard to India, Mr. Lattimore said that, "we do not yet realize, but we shall, that for America to approve or disapprove of freedom for India is not an academic question whether we 'believe in' democracy, but a practical question which determines the center of gravity, the balance or unbalance, of the whole society of Great Britain, and therefore has an influence in America on such things of intimate concern to us as rights of property, security of investment, rates of interest, volume of production, and degree of employment.

"Whether that influence will be unsettling or stabilizing as far as our own affairs are concerned does not depend on Britain alone. It also depends on our own relations both to Britain and to India; And if we are concerned with India, then we are concerned with the colonial system as a whole. If we are concerned with the colonial system, we are also concerned with the degree to which the colonial system overlaps into China, and the degree to which China emancipates itself from the last traces of western control. China leads us on to Russia, because each of them is anti-imperialist and anti-colonial, both of them are on our side in the war, and both of them will be more important after the war than they were before."

Understands the Chinese

It is apparent that Mr. Lattimore, who has shown a deep affection for and understanding of the Chinese people, is convinced that China is destined to move ahead rapidly in the comity of nations. He believes that the urge toward nationalistic democracy is very strong in China today and that the Western World must permit China to evolve as its traditions and desires dictate.

"China, as a country aspiring to a democracy of a modern type, is young and immature. We have a dangerously patronizing attitude toward China, which in our own interest we should learn to curb. A young democracy is bound to make mistakes, and China will make mistakes. If, however, there is such a thing as a right to democracy at all, it includes the right of beginning as an imperfect democracy and learning by one's own mistakes and successes.

"Co-operate with China we must; otherwise it will be impossible to establish peace in East Asia. Intervene in China we must not; otherwise we shall destroy peace in the Far East. The most dangerous notion that Americans could entertain is that America, or any other country, has the right or the duty either to coerce the Chinese Government into fighting a civil war against the Communists, or to dictate the terms of settlement between the Government and the Communists."

Wide World; International

China and India: Two Powers Rising on Postwar Horizon

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, right, above, is guiding China through a national renaissance that has defeated Japanese ambitions for speedy conquest. He is shown with one of his American advisers, Owen Lattimore, center, who today discusses the future of China and India. Left: The commander of United States Air Forces in China, Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, formerly General Chennault commanded the American Volunteer Group when it flew with the Chinese Air Force.

In the upper picture, Madame Chiang Kai-shek is shown at the Taj Mahal during a visit to India. Relations of these two large Oriental nations form one of the most important aspects of postwar planning.

Newspaper Restrictions Lifted in India

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 4—One hopeful feature in the present Indian situation is the successful outcome of negotiations between the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference and the Government of India with regard to restrictions imposed on publication of news about recent disorders.

A statement issued by the Committee declares that as a result of the discussions "a new procedure of consultative scrutiny in respect of certain categories of news is being evolved whereby the Government will withdraw the existing restrictions."

[A magistrate's dismissal in New Delhi the other day of charges against Mohandas K. Gandhi's son, Devadas Gandhi, may have to a certain extent reflected this new accord. Devadas Gandhi is editor of the Hindustan Times. He had been accused of violating a Defense of India rule in connection with the publication of reports on the Indian disturbances.]

K. Srinivasan, editor of Hindu Madras and President of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference, said in an interview, "for one thing our negotiations have resulted in the government dropping the condition requiring correspondents to be registered with the local district magistrate. Then it has been agreed that certain categories of news, such for instance as news concerning attempted sabotage, shall be scrutinized by panels of editors in consultation with the press advisers.

"This arrangement will apply both to the center and the provinces," said Mr. Srinivasan. "This means that the procedure of consultation with editors in all government dealings with the press is to be maintained at all stages. In all the circumstances I regard this as a satisfactory outcome."

"The threatened split between the government and the press has been averted and the procedure of consultation which was established under the Delhi agreement in November, 1940, and which has on the whole worked to the advantage of both sides, will continue in full operation unimpaired."

The Delhi agreement originated at the time of Mr. Gandhi's individual Satyagraha movement in 1940 and governed relations between the government and the press down to the outbreak of recent disorders. Its basis is optional, that is, an editor is not bound to seek advice from press advisers before publishing questionable matter but may do so if he likes. Similarly the government is not bound to adopt advice given by press advisory committees before taking action against any particular newspaper which has overstepped the mark but actually has in matters involving interpretation and journalistic practice been guided to a great extent by advice of these committees.

While the system has worked better in some provinces than in others, its practical usefulness on balance is demonstrated by the desire shown now on both sides to maintain it in effective operation.

Farm Production Aids Chinese Economic Structure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—An overall picture of China's wartime economy which shows that although that nation has reached a serious inflationary stage in terms of money, increased agricultural production is making the Chinese economic structure "strong and stable," is contained in Contemporary China, a reference digest published by the Chinese News Service here.

"Being predominantly agricultural, Chinese economy is less affected by the war than an industrialized economy," the report, which drew for its material on official Chinese Government sources says. "Although the farm prices have gone up, the quantities of agricultural production have increased. This is a vital factor in China's wartime economy. As long as this condition obtains, Chinese economic structure is strong and stable in spite of the monetary inflation.

"The next vital factor is the increase in industrial production. The interior provinces, hitherto medieval in economy, are now becoming centers of modern industry. Although the quantities of industrial production are small in absolute terms, the achievements thus far and the prospects in the immediate future are highly encouraging. So long as industry is making progress, there is no danger of an economic collapse."

Privations Stressed

Contemporary China declares it does not want to create the impression that there is a plentitude of farm or industrial products, stressing, on the contrary, that the Chinese people have suffered extreme privations.

"There is not enough food to feed every Chinese properly," it continues; "not enough cotton to clothe every Chinese adequately; not enough houses to shelter all war refugees; but the Chinese are willing to suffer, willing to get the minimum necessities of life and go on fighting to the bitter end. This spirit, untranslatable into economic terms, must be considered as the basic factor that sustains the nation's wartime economy."

Prices of farm products, such as rice and wheat, and of industrial products like cotton and coal, have gone up 10 to 40 times in different parts of the country and the volume of currency has increased perhaps 10 times since the beginning of the war, the digest reports.

"And despite the effort of the Government, the inflationary trend seems to continue unchecked," it adds. "The war has brought about large-scale economic dislocations and mass migration which have greatly reduced the regular national revenue. The Government cannot raise enough taxes and sell enough bonds to pay for war goods and services; it has resorted to note issuance as a secondary means of financing the war."

Middle Class Reduced

The war has almost wiped out the entire middle class and reduced it to the same status as the farmer and the laborer, Contemporary China says, adding that the classes that have earned relatively increased incomes are farmers and laborers. As a result, the farmer and the laborer are better off than the doctor, lawyer, professor or civil servant, it holds.

"It seems, therefore, that the war has been a 'leveling agency,'" it continues. "In all likelihood, the China that is to emerge out of this war will be a more democratic and more egalitarian society than the China that entered into it."

The Chinese Government, according to the publication, has been financing the war by (1) augmenting war production, (2) reducing civilian consumption, (3) raising domestic loans, (4) securing foreign loans, (5) increasing taxes, (6) issuing notes, and (7) receiving lend-lease aid.

$2,000,000,000 Borrowed

China has received three loans from Russia, amounting to approximately $250,000,000; four loans from the United States, totaling $120,000,000 and two credit loans from Great Britain totaling $32,000,000, the digest says, emphasizing that these do not include American and British loans for currency stabliization and the recent American and Brtish loans of $500,000,000, and £50,000,000 sterling, respectively. In all, China has raised nearly $2,000,000,000 in war debt.

"Before the war the total industrial capital in China was estimated at 3,800,000 yuan—about $1,300,000,000—of which only one-quarter was owned by the Chinese and the rest represented foreign investments," the digest adds.

"The war has wiped out much of this meager sum of industrial capital. With extreme difficulty the Chinese have built a new industrial base in the hitherto undeveloped interior where now war materials and munitions are being produced. The civilian consumption has been reduced so drastically that few people in the United States or Great Britain or even Russia have any clear notion of it."

Dies and F.B.I. At Odds Over Probe Results

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The F. B. I. and the Dies Committee were at sharp odds today over the extent of subversiveness among Federal employees.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, accusing Attorney General Francis Biddle of having "failed utterly" to comply with congressional wishes, asked the House to reject a Justice Department report which criticized the committee indirectly for sending the F. B. I. on a time-consuming search for disloyal Government workers.

Representative Dies, head of the special committee set up four years ago to investigate subversive activities, made his request in a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn in which he referred to a recent Act of Congress asking the F. B. I. to make the check-up.

The Justice Department, the Texan charged, did not want the assignment in the first place and "it is not strange that nothing but an attempt to smear our committee has resulted. . . ."

Mr. Biddle's report said that as a result of 2,095 investigations, including many suggested by the Dies Committee, only 36 Government workers had been fired and 13 others disciplined. This result, he added, was "utterly disproportionate to the resources expended."

Mr. Dies retorted that he could come to no conclusion except that what Mr. Biddle "has done in effect is to give a license to every Government employee to engage in any Communist subversive activity so long as he does not go to the extent of actually carrying publicly a paid-up membership card in the Communist Party."

Norwegian Refugees Assured of U. S. Stay

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Commissioner Earl G. Harrison of the Immigration Service said that, far from wanting to deport Karen and Hans Nansen, "we are only most happy" to have these young children of Norwegian-American parentage in this country.

Karen and Hans are children of Mrs. Grace O'Neill Nansen, who escaped with them from Norway after the Germans invaded that country. Their father is in a German concentration camp while they are at their mother's native City, San Diego, Calif.

"We have at no time contemplated requiring your two children to leave this country," Mr. Harrison wrote, adding that their right to remain as temporary visitors has already been extended to Aug. 21, 1943. Further, he said, he was supplying information to Mrs. Nansen's lawyer to meet the technical requirements to become permanent residents of the United States.

Six Fliers Killed In Southern Crash

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 4 (AP) Barksdale Field authorities announced yesterday the names of six fliers who were killed Wednesday night when a twin-motored bomber crashed and burned near Little Rock, Ark.

First Lieut. Kenneth E. Reddy, a co-pilot in the United States air raid on Tokyo with Brig. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle last spring, was one of those who perished. He was the pilot on the flight.

Others were:

Second Lieut. Charles S. S. Brachbill, Williamsport, Pa.

Second Lieut. Phillip Williams, Jr., of Hinsdale, Ill.

Sergeant Thomas T. Roberts, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Corporal Dominic T. Moduno, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private Thomas A. Naylon, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 4 (AP)—A plane crashed on Middlemarsh Island near here early yesterday, killing the pilot, Lieut. Justin J. Haley, of Winthrop, Mass., and the gunner, Sergeant Roger F. Fish, of Knoxville, Tenn.

The wreckage was sighted by a search plane sent out from Hunter Field after the other was reported overdue.

New Scout Airplane In Action With Fleet

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 4 (AP)—The new Seagull, a scout-observation plane now rolling off the assembly line of the Curtis-Wright Corporation here, has gone into active service with the United States fleet, the Corporation announced today.

Called the "eyes of the fleet," the ship can operate either from land on wheel gear or by catapult operation from battleships and cruisers, using floats for landing.

It is faster than the Navy's other ship-based planes, and with its long cruising range and ability to carry light bombs, will aid in the hunt for submarines.

Oklahoma G. O. P. Group Picks Moore for Senate

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 4, (AP)—The Republican State Central Committee yesterday selected Ed H. Moore of Tulsa, independent oil operator, as candidate for the United States Senate. He succeeds former Senator W. B. Pine of Omulgee, who passed on last week.

Mr. Pine was nominated in the July primary. Senator Josh Lee won Democratic renomination.

'Shepherd of the Hills' Country

Where the 'Ozarkin'' Is Good

Top—View of Branson, Mo., on the White River, in the Ozark Mountains. Below—Hiking is only one of many relaxations available in most peaceful forms in this region of high hills, fantastic caverns, and other things of interest which are comfortably enjoyed long into the autumn.

Ozarks Rare Vacation Land For Post-Labor Day Respite

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Ozarks is a vacation land within easy reach of many midwestern cities. It's a land of rolling, tree-covered hills and mountains in southwestern Missouri, northern Arkansas, and eastern Oklahoma. There are lakes and rivers for boating and swimming, fantastic underground caverns to explore, mountain trails for hikers and horseback riders.

You can have a strenuous vacation in the Ozarks, or a quiet one of "just Ozarkin'" under a tree. Not that native Ozarkians are lazy. Not a bit of it. But perhaps they know how to sit, on occasion, and just think. And days when Ozarks' green mantle is flecked with cloud shadows, or hidden by blue mist—well, who wouldn't want to spend some hours "just Ozarkin'" under a tree then, sometimes?

The "Shepherd of the Hills" country, made famous by Harold Bell Wright, is one of the Ozarks' outstanding resort sections in the White River Valley of Missouri. There you can visit spots written about in the book. There's "Old Matt's Cabin," now a museum. There's "Uncle Ike's Postoffice" at Notch. You can hike down "the trail nobody knows how old." There is "Sammy's Lookout," and far across Mutton Hollow you can see Dewey Bald.

Branson and Hollister, Mo., are the principal towns in this Shepherd of the Hills country. They are served by the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

A Lake 25 Miles Long

At Branson there's Lake Taneycomo—a lake, 25 miles long, formed by the Powersite Dam across the White River. The lake's shores are thickly wooded. Speedboats flash in the sun. There are camps, resorts, beaches, swimming docks and all sorts of boating. This White River Valley in the Ozarks is visited each year by thousands of vacationists.

Fairy Cave, northeast of Branson, is a subterranean fairyland of cave formations, and to the north is Old Spanish Cave. Both are electrically lighted, and trained guides lead you through mysterious passageways and halls.

In Central Missouri is the Lake of the Ozarks, with a shore line that's said to equal half the distance across the United States. It was formed by putting the Bagnell Dam across the Osage River, in 1931, and is said to be the largest artificial lake in the world. At any rate, it's a vacation rendezvous today. Hotels, cottages, camp colonies dot its shores, and rates are said to be so reasonable that even a slim family budget can well countenance a vacation there. Those seeking quiet retreats off the beaten path can find them. Those who want water sports, golf, tennis, horseback riding, tramping, can follow those pursuits, too.

This Lake of the Ozarks region is easily reached from St. Louis, Kansas City, or Jefferson City.

The Arkansas Ozarks sweep from the north down to the Arkansas River Valley, which separates them from the Ouachita Mountains. Fayetteville in the northwest corner of the State is the largest city in the Arkansas Ozarks. An hour's ride from Fayetteville can take you right into the heart of an Ozarkian vacation.

Devil's Den Is Noted

Devil's Den State Park (one of eight in the State) is a 30-mile drive from Fayetteville, and has magnificent scenery, many picnic grounds.

Eureka Springs, to the northeast, said to be the oldest resort town in the Ozarks, is built on hills and has 230 streets, without one of them crossing another.

Vacation time in the Ozarks is at its height long after Labor Day. The autumn there is a riot of color. Temperatures are moderate. Days are sparkling. Oftentimes there are Ozark celebrations, with square dances, fiddlers' contesting one another, and country fairs.

The name "Ozarks" is said to have evolved from the words "Aux Arcs," which early French-Canadian trappers used to describe the Indian tribes that once lived there—"Aux Arcs" meaning "with bows."

Once the Ozarks were much higher than they are today. They are thought to be perhaps the oldest mountain range in the world. Ages of time and weather have worn the original peaks down and clothed them with pine forests. Today the Ozarks range from 1,500 to 2,200 feet in height.

While the railroads aren't advertising trips into the Ozarks as they did before the war—their first duty being to help win the war—there are many railroad seats still available for vacationists and, Barkis-like, the railroads "are willin'" to serve you with room that's not needed for troops and tanks and planes. Besides, highways are plentiful through the Ozarks, and, if tires can't be used for vacations, hiking through the Ozaraks can be a lot of fun.

Conspiracy Charge In Shipyard Bids

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that a Federal Grand Jury at Philadelphia had indicted a Philadelphia contractor and three employees on charges of conspiring to defraud the United States in connection with construction material purchased by the Navy for use at the Cramp Shipyards.

The indictment named Charles F. Rohleder, a building contractor, and James E. Baldridge, Allen McLane Ward, and Joseph P. Rainey, his employees.

The maximum penalty for violating the conspiracy statute is two years imprisonment and $10,000 fines.

The four were charged with conspiring to submit to the Supervisor of Shipbuilding at the Cramp Yard "false, fraudulent, fictitious, spurious, and bogus bids" on more than $200,000 of construction materials between Dec. 1, 1940, and Aug. 31, 1941.

They were alleged also to have collaborated with other persons and corporations who were not named.

Entire Meat Industry to Be Put Under Licensing Control

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—In a move designed "to prevent the evasion of existing and forthcoming price regulations," the Office of Price Administration shortly will place the entire meat industry, except for retailers, under unified licensing control.

Announcement of the licensing program last night followed the bebinning of court action against approximately 115 meat packers and wholesalers to compel compliance with price regulations.

Alleging "up-grading" or "plain and simply overcharging," OPA began filing injunction suits in 18 cities throughout the country, and said additional actions would be filed in other cities as the investigation continued.

Effective Sept. 8, OPA will automatically license all packers, wholesalers and custom slaughterers, and make the license a required condition for selling any meat product subject to price regulation. Dressed hogs, beef, veal and lamb carcases, and almost all wholesale and retail cuts except mutton, now are subject to such regulation.

The order provides for suspension of licenses in the event of violation of regulations.

Retailers Excluded

Retailers were excluded from the order because they already are licensed under the general maximum price regulation.

OPA said it had received complaints from all parts of the country that price regulations were being ignored by packers and wholesalers and that inferior cuts were being sold at prices exceeding established ceilings.

"Up-grading," OPA explained, consists of stamping and selling meat of inferior grades at prices established for higher grades.

The "big four" of the packing industry—Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company—were among the defendants.

OPA said it went to court after a nationwide investigation by its inspectors in co-operation with Department of Agriculture inspectors.

Court action by the OPA against alleged "up-grading" was viewed today by meat trade observers as a move to eliminate one of the many possible methods of "black-selling" of meat.

Although the OPA's action concerned only sales by packers to wholesale outlets, trade sources said the "up-grading" conceivably could be passed on by the wholesaler to the retailer and ultimately to the consumer. In the last case, the housewife would be paying for choice meat and getting "good," "commercial" or "utility."

If there has been "up-grading" carried down to the consumer and the OPA obtained injunctions to stop it, there might result lower beef prices to consumers, trade experts said.

There should be more beef available under "good," "commercial" and "utility" ceilings and less under "choice," they explained, but there would be no change in the total beef supply.

"Black-Selling" Discussed

"Black-selling" has been widely discussed in the trade, but all sources refrained from direct comment. Other possible methods, not mentioned by the OPA, include creation of new meat classifications on which there are no ceilings and selling 95 pounds at a 100-pound price. The latter procedure is called "over-weighting."

OPA ceilings are based upon the highest prices at which each individual packer sold at least 30 per cent of each class of meat between March 16 and 28. This means ceilings are not uniform, trade sources said, and one packer may have a ceiling of 27 cents for a cut of meat which the packer around the corner can sell for 32 cents. Meat observers felt the lack of uniformity may have encouraged "black-selling."

NEW YORK (AP)—Rationing of such common meats as steaks and chops would be okay with the Society of Restaurants, but, it pleads, please leave pigs knuckles and ham hocks alone.

In a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Society President Paul Henkel asked that meat by-products be excluded from any rationing system.

The public would use its coupons to buy regular cuts of meat and the tid-bits would go unsold if they were subjected to coupon rationing along with other meats, said Mr. Henkel, adding it would be an unnecessary waste of such delicacies as sweetbreads, tripe, liver, kidneys and the like.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Office of Price Administration announced it would take court action against five Philadelphia meat packers accused of violating price ceilings.

Approximately 50,000 Philadelphia retail buyers have been cheated for the past two months because the companies failed to grade their meats according to law, said Robert J. Callaghan, chief enforcement officer of the State OPA.

Agents Visit Plants

OPA agents found in visits to packing plants that inferior grades of beef were stamped "Grade AA," Mr. Callaghan said, and were being charged for at the higher "AA" rate in retail stores.

When retail butchers recognized the difference and protested, they were told further complaints would mean cutting off of their meat supplies, Mr. Callaghan added.

He said the investigation was continuing to determine whether there was collusion between the packers, wholesalers and some retailers.

CHICAGO (AP) — John Holmes, President of Swift & Company, said the Government's injunction suits against more than 100 packing concerns "insofar as Swift & Company is concerned, is absolutely without merit."

Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Wilson & Co., said: "We do not believe that Wilson & Co. has violated any of the OPA regulations. We have made a conscientous effort to observe and comply with all the regulations issued that affect our business."

DENVER (AP)—Dismissing Government charges that some of the nation's largest packing companies had conspired to violate anti-trust laws in fat lamb marketing, U. S. District Judge J. Foster Symes ruled that the defendants had operated within the law.

The indictment, returned by a Federal grand jury March 8 in Denver, named 33 defendants, including Armour & Co., Swift & Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., the Denver Union Stock Yards Co., the Denver Livestock Exchange and 28 other commission firms and individuals.

NEW YORK (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard declared that the total demand for meat "adds upto more than the total supply" and urged voluntary rationing to offset the possibility of "a real meat shortage" in the spring.

Speaking from Washington on the NBC March of Time broadcast, Mr. Wickard emphasized that "meat rationing does not mean scarcity," but added:

"Unless we use our meat supplies carefully during the months of heavy production, we will come to a time when there will be a real shortage here at home.

"But we can avoid that kind of shortage if we are careful now."

Some Japanese Families Of Mixed Blood Released

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4 (AP)—A few families of mixed Japanese and white blood, thoroughly investigated by the Army, have been released from relocation centers the past few weeks.

Only families with children of mixed blood are given such consideration, the Wartime Civilian Control Administration explained.

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Commerce and Finance

Treasury 'Spending' Tax Plan Runs Into Heavy Opposition

Business and Industry

Oil, Rubber 'Gas' Program Seen Bungled

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Fred Hartley (R) New Jersey, vice chairman of a special House committee investigating the fuel oil-gasoline-rubber problem in the 17 Atlantic seaboard states, asserted in the House that "administration of the very vital rubber program verges on becoming a national scandal."

He charged that Jesse Jones, chairman of Rubber Reserve Company, Government agency handling the syntheic rubber program "undertakes to stop our committee from learning the truth about the rubber program on the ground that he is protecting military secrets."

"Congress must be on its guard against the hiding of maladministration, of inefficiency and of criminal waste of money appropriated for war purposes under the pretext that the members of this body cannot be trusted to preserve the nation's military secrets," Mr. Hartley stated.

Mr. Hartley referred to what he said was a request by Mr. Jones that Stanley T. Crossland, a vice-president of Rubber Reserve, be excused from testifying before his committee, giving as one reason that a list of questions prepared by the committee for Mr. Crossland to answer involved information regarding military secrets.

Mr. Hartley and Representative Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut offered a resolution to give the committee authority to compel attendance of witnesses and to hire counsel. He said he would seek action on the measure next week.

Mr. Hartley charged Mr. Jones "intervenes to support his subordinates in their flouting of Congress," and said "officials in charge of this rubber program, from Secretary Jesse Jones down, had determined to give Congress the brush-off—to duck and dodge, but not to answer, the questions which we properly were asking—and which the people of this country are asking."

"This committee's investigation is far from complete," Mr. Hartley said in a statement he read to the House, "but already it has learned enough to indicate that the administration of the gasoline rationing and the rubber programs have been and are being badly bungled.

"We have had creditable witnesses before our committee who have testified to the fact that the regulations for gasoline rationing were so loosely drawn and have been so laxly administered that there exists today in the eastern states a black market that is a disgrace."

"Today we know little more, specifically and definitely, about this rubber program than we did more than a month ago when we started out. Meanwhile the most alarming reports of favoritism, partiality, selfish greed and incompetence regarding the administration of this program have come to us."

"And let me add this thought: Where incompetency in the administration of this program has ended, greedy, selfish interest on the part of certain large industrial enterprises has taken over."

Promoted

D. K. Chase

Promoted from General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Eastern Ohio Division to General Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Division. He will be succeeded by H. T. Cover, Superintendent of Freight Transportation in the Eastern Region. Mr. Chase succeeds H. T. Frushour, named General Manager of the New York Zone.

Senate Group Considers New Tax Proposal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Urged by Secretary Henry Morgenthau to take "bold action" toward providing non-inflationary war financing, the Senate Finance Committee weighed today a Treasury-sponsored "spending" tax plan and proposals for a flat-rate levy on retail sales and services.

With more than a majority expressing opposition to the $6,500,000,000 additional revenue program laid before the group by Morgenthau, some committee members said the effect of the Treasury's new proposal had been to force a showdown between it and a sales tax.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia said he believed Mr. Morgenthau had left no course open to the committee but to boost substantially the $6,271,000,000 yield in additional taxes provided by the House approved revenue bill.

"From what the Secretary says," Senator Byrd told reporters, "there must be additional money raised beyond that provided in the House bill. As I see it, the sales tax is the only answer. Certainly, we can't impose such a ridiculously involved spending tax as he has suggested. It would be easily possible for a man to pay more tax than his income under such a levy."

The Morgenthau plan would call for a 10 per cent levy on all the unexempted spendings of single persons who earned more than $500 a year and of married persons with incomes of more than $1,000. The latter would be given additional exemptions of $250 for each dependent.

Calculated to raise $4,500,000,000, this levy would be in the form of an enforced saving, collected at the source in most instances, which would be returned to the taxpayer after the war. In presenting it, Mr. Morgenthau conceded that the Treasury could not rely on voluntary financing beyond this calendar year.

As a direct new tax, Mr. Morgenthau suggested graduated levies of from 10 to 75 per cent on luxury spending beyond the exemption of $1,000 for an individual and $2,000 for married couples, with $500 additional credit for each dependent.

Effect of Tax Plan Shown

By the Associated Press

Washington

Following is a table prepared by the Treasury showing the effect of the proposed refundable spending tax and the non-refundable spending surtax on a married person with two dependents. Expenditures of $1,500 would be excluded for the refundable tax, with a $3,000 exemption before operations of the surtax.

Total Spendings Before Exemptions	Refundable Spending Tax	Non-refundable Spending Surtax	Total Tax
$ 1,500	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
2,000	200	0	200
2,500	250	0	250
3,000	300	0	300
3,500	350	50	400
4,000	400	100	500
5,000	500	200	700
6,000	600	300	900
8,000	800	700	1,500
10,000	1,000	1,200	2,200
15,000	1,500	3,000	4,500
20,000	2,000	5,200	7,200
25,000	2,500	7,700	10,200
50,000	5,000	24,450	29,450

Treasury's New 'Spending' Tax Program Is Explained

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Here are some questions and answers concerning the Treasury's new spending tax proposal:

Q. Is this a new tax over and above my income tax?

A. Yes, you would have to pay out considerably more money to the Government, although part and in some cases all of the additional outlay would be refunded to you after the war.

Q. How much extra would I have to pay?

A. That depends upon how much you spend, and also on the number of your dependents and your financial commitments. The basic rates would be 10 per cent of the total amount you spend for consumers' goods and services. That basic tax would be returned to you after the war. In addition, persons in the higher spending brackets would have to pay a graduated spendings surtax which would not be refundable.

Q. Does the Treasury want to reduce my income tax exemption in connection with this plan?

Computed Indirectly

A. That's true. Treasury officials propose an exemption of only $1,000 for married couples, $500 for single persons and $250 for dependents. Rates under the present law are $1,500, $750 and $400, respectively, and the Senate finance committee already has voted to trim those to $1,200, $500 and $300.

Q. How would my basic spending tax be figured?

A. If you are single and made less than $500 you would pay no spendings tax. That also would be true if you are married, have two children, and make less than $1,500. But if you made more than such specific "exclusion," you would have to pay 10 per cent on your spendings. Here's the way the Treasury puts it:

"The amount of spendings would be computed indirectly. From the total amount of funds at the disposal of the taxpayer, derived either from current income or by drawing on capital, there would be subtracted the amount of savings. Savings would be defined to include, chiefly, repayment of debt, premiums paid on life insurance, expenditures for the purchase of bonds or other capital assets, gifts and contributions, payment of taxes, and increases in bank balances."

Q. Would rent be excluded from the tax?

A. No.

Q. But my neighbor, who is buying the place he lives in, could deduct his mortgage payments and wouldn't have to pay any tax on them?

A. Yes, he could deduct the payments against the principal of his debt only. He would not be allowed to deduct the interest payments, upkeep or insurance. The Treasury men say this provision was intended to equalize somewhat the apparent discrimination against the man who rents.

Q. Will a single man who makes $500 be excused from the tax while a man making $501 will have to pay 10 per cent on everything he spends?

The "Notch" System

A. For such borderline cases, the Treasury plans a "notch" system, so that the single man who made $510 wouldn't have to pay more than $10 spending taxes. Persons just above the exclusion limit won't have to pay more than the amount their earnings exceed that limit.

Q. How would the Government collect this basic spendings tax?

A. Along with your income tax. If you are drawing wages or salary, a tentative tax would be withheld at the source. The tentative tax would be based on what you made last year and what deductions and exemptions you have.

Q. Would this 10 per cent be in addition to the 5 per cent withholding levy in the House bill by which part of 1943 income taxes would be collected at the source?

A. It would be. If you are employed and this plan goes through you are going to be paying in well over a third of your taxable income to the Government one way or another. The pending tax bill calls for a 6 per cent normal income tax rate, plus 13 per cent surtax in the very lowest bracket. That's 19 per cent. Then there's the 5 per cent income tax payment to be withheld at the source, and this proposed 10 per cent. That adds up to 34 per cent. If you're paying social security tax, you can figure on another 1 per cent as of this year, and that's due to rise to 2 per cent next year.

Q. What if my spendings tax runs less than the tentative estimate, the amount my employer deducts?

A. You'll make a spendings tax return at the end of the year, as a part of your income tax return, and any overpayment will be applied against your income tax.

Spendings Exemption

Q. What is the spendings surtax?

A. Before you have to pay any of that surtax, you get an exemption—a minimum amount of spendings that is free from any surtax, no matter how much you spend. The Treasury suggests an exemption of $1,000 for single persons, $2,000 for a married couple, and $500 for each dependent. You'd figure your spendings just like you did for the basic tax, that is, you'd deduct insurance premiums, bond purchases, and all kinds of savings.

Q. What would the surtax rate be?

A. The Treasury recommends 10 per cent on spendings up to $1,000, 20 per cent on spendings from $1,000 to $2,000, 30 per cent on $2,000 to $3,000, 40 per cent on $3,000 to $5,000, 50 per cent on $5,000 to $10,000, and 75 per cent on all over $10,000.

Q. Would the same rates apply to married persons as single persons?

A. Yes, the rates would be the same but there would be a variation in the way they are applied. The family's tax would be put on a per capita basis. For example, a married couple with one dependent child would be counted as 2½ taxable persons. If this family spent $5,000, the spendings in excess of the family's $2,500 exemption would be $2,500, or $1,000 per taxable person. The surtax would be $100 per person, or $250 for the family.

Q. How does the Treasury propose to collect the surtax?

A. On a quarterly basis, with final adjustment to be made at the end of the year, when the exact spendings can be computed. Every three months a taxpayer would estimate his surtax spendings, figure the tax and send the Government a check.

Q. When would the spendings taxes take effect?

Effective Jan. 1, 1943

A. The Treasury recommends that the 10 per cent basic or refundable tax become effective Jan. 1, 1943, but wants to make the surtax effective as of Sept. 1, this year. They say this should be done to prevent anticipatory buying and hoarding of consumers' goods, and also to prevent persons from converting their bank accounts into cash and hiding them some place where a check couldn't be made of the amount of savings on hand.

Q. How much do they figure this will bring in, above existing taxes and those others proposed in the pending bill?

A. About $6,500,000,000 a year, of which $4,500,000,000 would be paid back to the taxpayers after the war. The Treasury experts say the spendings tax would add about 5,500,000 persons to the roll of actual taxpayers, and that about $68,000,000,000 of the estimated $96,000,000,000 in individual income in the country will be taxable income.

Q. How would the spendings tax be collected from doctors and lawyers and paperhangers and others, who do their work on a fee or piecework basis?

A. The Treasury says it is still trying to figure out some special arrangement for current collection in such cases, but under existing plans such persons would have to pay it as they do their income tax under the present law, either in a lump sum or in quarterly payments.

Q. Are soldiers affected by this proposed reduction in the regular income tax exemptions? (The Senate Finance Committee has provided that enlisted men and non-commissioned officers would be given bigger income tax exemptions than the civilian citizens—$250 more in the case of single men, $300 more for married men.)

A. The Treasury officials say as far as they know those extra exemptions would be continued.

Bottling Firms Enlist in Tin Scrap Program

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The War Production Board today enlisted the huge bottling industry, with 35,000-odd trucks and 1,500,000 retail outlets, in the tin can scrap campaign.

WPB took action as part of its complete control over tin and tinned scrap.

The plan, WPB said, would enable bottlers to obtain the bulk of their crown cap needs from scrap which is not now being utilized, and at the same time add greatly to the collection of tin cans. It was estimated that bottlers would deliver for salvage about ⅔ of their total collections.

Plan Outlined

The plan was outlined as follows:

In the 140 metropolitan areas where can collection campaigns are under way, bottlers may, with the approval of salvage committees and the WPB, collect No. 10 or larger cans from hotels, institutions restaurants.

They will clean and prepare the cans, stripping the ends and seam and sending these parts to the city's collection point or to a detinning plant.

The body of the can will be shipped to crown manufacturers for stamping out crown caps.

The crown manufacturer, in turn, will ship the skeleton of the can after caps are stamped out to the nearest detinning plant. By this method they will retain about ⅓ of the can by weight for use in bottling and deliver the remainder for salvage.

Campaigns Planned

In areas not having collections the bottlers will be asked by local salvage committees to conduct an educational campaign to enlist housewives to prepare cans and deliver them to convenient stores. Bottlers in these areas will pick up cans of all sizes, retaining the body of No. 10 and larger cans for crown caps and delivering all others to the nearest detinning plant.

"Importance of widespread collection of used cans for detinning can not be over emphasized," WPB said. "The comparatively small detinning industry of pre-war days obtained its raw material from curtailed can production, this source has been reduced in volume at a time when new detinning plants have been and are being built."

WPB said full utilization of current and projected detinning capacity would provide 5,000 to 6,000 tons of tin annually and 500,000 tons of steel scrap.

CBS Vice-President

Dr. Frank Stanton

Elected a vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Dr. Stanton formerly was Director of Research and Acting Director of Sales Promotion for CBS. He has been with the company since 1935.

Colorado & Southern Financing Plan Is Approved by ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission, approving a proposal for extension of maturity and reduction of interest rate on $36,000,000 worth of obligations held by the RFC, said that the Colorado & Southern Railway Company and the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company would not need financial reorganization if a financing plan proposed June 30 were carried out.

The obligations held by the RFC would be extended to Jan. 1, 1955, and the interest rate would be fixed at 4 per cent.

These include $27,015,700 Colorado & Southern refunding and extension mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, due May 1, 1945; a 4 per cent promissory note in the amount of $8,000,000, due July 1, 1942; $546,000 of Galveston Terminal Railway first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due March 1, 1948, which had been guaranteed by the Colorado & Southern; and a 5 per cent promissory note in the amount of $449,659, due July 1, 1942.

The June 30 plan calls for, among other things, a reduction in the interest rate of the Colorado & Southern's general mortgage bonds from 4½ to 4 per cent interest. The whole plan is contingent upon approval of the holders of 85 per cent of the approximately $18,000,000 general mortgage bonds.

The commission said that the proposed plan would reduce the fixed charges by about $945,234 annually to approximately $1,025,393.

Carloadings Rise 3½ P. C. in Week; 1½ P. C. Below 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 899,419 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended August 29.

This was an increase of 30,015 cars, or 3.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week: a decrease of 13,301 cars, or 1.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 130,644 cars, or 17.0 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Increase This Week	Over Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellane's freight	419,326	16,613	29,021
Less-than-carlot mdse	91,157	1,610	†67,154
Coal	167,981	7,270	†2,388
Grain and Grain products	47,463	†2,209	3,927
Western districts	33,458	†1,575	3,857
Livestock	16,302	1,681	3,930
Western Districts	12,533	1,402	3,308
Forest products	54,686	2,656	6,936
Ore	88,529	2,532	11,981
Coke	13,885	† 118	446

†—Decrease.

Vancouver Shingle Shipments Reduced

VANCOUVER—The Canadian Timber Controller has issued orders to British Columbia's shingle industry arbitrarily reducing to 50 per cent the volume of shipments to the important United States market.

The fact that over the years the shingle mill economy in British Columbia has been based on the sale of at least 75 per cent of the entire output to the United States means that the industry faces a considerable capital loss inasmuch as American prices are substantially higher than the Canadian ceiling.

"It's the hardest jolt we have had since the beginning of the war, but it looks like we'll have to take it," a leading Vancouver shingles operator commented. "Roughly, the order means a loss of $200 a car on hungry United States market."

The reason for the Timber Controller's order, which took effect August 1, is the growing shortage of forest products throughout the country and the recent abnormal demand for construction material on the prairies, where wheat farmers are in urgent need of additional storage facilities for a bumper crop of grain.

Southern Pacific July Net Rises $2,121,816

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Southern Pacific reported a consolidated net income of $6,948,276 for July, an increase of $2,121,816 over the same month last year.

The net income for the seven-month period ended July 31 was $33,775,109, up $15,129,679 from the corresponding period last year.

The report covered the S. P. system and solely controlled affiliated companies.

SEC Proposes Sharp Revision Of Proxy Rules

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Proposals for a sweeping revision of proxy rules to give stockholders a complete picture of corporate structure and enable them to curb development of corporate mismanagement was disclosed by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Among the suggestions were requirements for disclosure by corporations of salaries over $25,000 paid to officers, directors and employees; complete reports, including comparative financial statements to accompany proxy solicitations; and extension of stockholders' rights to permit minority shareholders to nominate officers or auditors to be submitted to fellow stockholders by means of their proxy.

To Curb Mismanagement

SEC chairman Ganson Purcell, in an address before the National Association of Securities Commissioners at St. Paul, Minn., said the proposed rules "should go far toward giving stockholders accurate and complete information so as to enable them to curb the development" of some forms of corporate mismanagement.

Proxy solictation "has been sadly prostituted," Mr. Purcell said. "It has become a device for perpetration and concealment."

While noting that most listed corporations make such comprehensive reports, the SEC said the new proposal would make it mandatory that the reports be filed with the SEC as part of the proxy soliciting material.

"The substantial nature of the changes which have occurred in the business of listed corporations during the period of adjustment to war production makes it essential that stockholders be informed of such chances," the statement continued.

Consolidation of Reports

The proposals also would result in "considerable simplification and consolidation of reports" since the companies will only have to make up one report, the SEC said.

At present corporations must prepare three documents, for stockholders, for the SEC and the proxy statement.

Of salary disclosures, the proposed rules also would require that corporations segregate salaries and bonuses from other forms of remuneration, such as loans, retirement plans and options.

"The disclosure by various Congressional investigating committees of practices involving disproportionately high compensation paid to management and employees of corporations engaged in war work have resulted in widespread investor demand for more information concerning the salaries paid to officers and directors," the SEC said.

Another of the proposed rules would permit managements to vote only proxy ballots specifically marked rather than as a blanket delegation, said by the SEC to have been a practice in the past.

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Simplification of regulations on new securities issues would encourage many corporations to finance "on their own," relieving government of that much of the burden, Albert H. Gordon, New York, member of the industrial securities committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America, told the annual convention of the National Association of Securities Commissioners.

Acknowledging that the Government must do the main share of the war financing, Mr. Gordon argued that everything possible should be done to facilitate corporative financing through non-Government channels. In that way, he said, the machinery of the nation's capital markets could take the load from the Treasury of raising millions of dollars of what should be the business of private finance.

As one specific means of encouraging the use of the regular financial machinery, he urged that companies which had previously filed registration statements with commissions regulating the issuance of securities, and had kept them up to date, be relieved of filing another detailed registration statement upon the issuance of new secuirties.

Lake Erie Shares Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A block of 6,096 shares of Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Rairoad Common stock was offered publicly by Mellon Securities Corp. and Associates at $48.25 a share, plus an amount equivalent to the Curb Exchange commission but less $1 a share concession to brokers who are members of the National Association of Security Dealers.

Lockheed Aircraft Production in July Tops Whole of 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif.—In an unprecedented tempo of mass production for the war effort, Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Vega Aircraft Corp. produced nearly as many dollars worth of aircraft and parts in the first six months of 1942 as were delivered in the entire two previous years, 1940 and 1941, according to Robert E. Gross, Lockheed president. Production for the month of July alone exceeded that for the whole year 1940.

Profits for the period "after providing for what we feel to be reasonable reserves for taxes and contingencies" were reported by Gross to be approximately 2.52 per cent of sales compared with 6.53 per cent for the first six months of 1941. Gross credited a large measure of the production showing to the high morale and untiring efforts of the company's employees.

A comparison of the financial position of Lockheed was given in the report showing that at the end of 1941 cash was $9,000,000 and bank borrowings $30,600,000. On June 30, 1942, cash had increased to $14,000,000 and bank borrowings to $38,600,000. As of Sept. 1, 1942, cash aggregated more than $15,000,000 and bank indebtedness was reduced to $28,000,000.

Road's Board Asks Trustee To Pay Off Debt to RFC

NEW YORK (AP)—The executive committee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad headed by T. C. Davis has asked Guy A. Thompson, trustee, to immediately liquidate the road's debt to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. in order to make a large saving in interest and possibly reduce the outstanding debt of the reorganized company.

The debt to the RFC, incurred in 1932 and 1933, amounts to $23,134,800 principal and interest of around $6,000,000 but the belief was expressed that the Government agency might accept payment now at an interest rate less than the 6 per cent at which the loan has been accruing. The RFC, it was pointed out, already has agreed to accept new securities at the rate of 3¾ per cent in return for its principal claim in the pending plan.

The committee said the Missouri Pacific now has cash available aggregating more than $50,000,000 and by the end of the year might exceed $70,000,000.

J. Arthur Warner & Co.
Investments
156 William St. Pittsfield
Telephone 6687
JASPER B. COUSENS, Manager
New York Boston

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Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅞	8¼
American Barge Line Co	8⅜	9¾
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	
American Wringer Co	3⅜	4⅜
†Amoskeag Company	19⅝	
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¾	
Appleton Company	28¾	31½
Appleton Company 7 pf	108½	
Anlied Arts Cor	2¾	3⅝
Arlington Mills	38¾	41¾
Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24¼	26¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	⅞	1⅛
Automobile Banking Corp $1.50 pf	12¾	14
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	19¼	21¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106½	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8⅝	9⅞
Berkshire Fin Spin $5 pf	58¾	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98¾	
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	27	29½
Brown Co	1	1½
Brown Co pf	17¼	20
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	5¼
Central Railway Signal A	20½	
Chapman Valve Manufac	25¾	28½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11⅝	13½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	14	15¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¼	22¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Draper Corporation	58¾	62¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13⅞	15¾
Eastern Corporation	3¾	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅞	17¾
Exolon Co	8¾	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	13¼
Famill Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	4⅛	45
Fruit of the Loom	8¾	10½
General Fire Extinguisher	10¾	12¼
General Machinery	25½	28
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¾	11⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	16	19
Graton & Knight Co	6⅞	8½
Graton & Knight Co 7pf	66¼	70½
Graton & Knight Co ur pf	27¼	30
Great Northern Paper Co	26¾	29¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	48¼	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	12	15
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6¾	8⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11¼	13
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅜	15½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	19½	21¾
International Machine Tool	7⅞	9
Keith George S Co	15½	
Kendall Company	6⅞	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	13⅞	16
Landers Frary & Clark	25½	27¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	19	21
Lincoln Stores 7	107	
*Ludlow Mfg Associates	82½	87½
Marathon Paper Mills	31¼	34¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44¼	47½
Merck & Co	25	27¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	16¾	19¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf		77
Metal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Mills Falls Company	8	9¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3½	4⅞
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	44¾	
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	48¾	50½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14⅞	17
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	39¾	43½
Newmarket Manufac Co	37½	41
Nicholson File Company	28¼	31
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	25
Ohio Finance	11⅜	12¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29¼	32
Parker Appliance	11⅛	12½
Plymouth Cordage Company	94½	
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	24¾	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	83¾	
Quisset Mill	34¾	
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3⅜
Rice Lowell Shoes Inc	17½	19¾
Rice Lowell Shoes Inc pf	19¾	21¾
Rossmore Manufacturing Co	4¾	
Sanford Mills	22¾	24½
Submarine Signal Co	39½	42½
Sylvania Elec Prod Co	41¾	44¼
Tampax Inc	2¾	3
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3¾
United Plastic Corp	8¾	10
U S Envelope Company	44¾	48¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	89½	100¾
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	29½	33¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	22	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17½	20
Warner & Swasey Co	13¾	14¾
West Point Manufacturing	72	77
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13¾	15

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	101½	104½
Blackstone VG&E	4	1965	108	
Cent Maine Power	3½	1964	106	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101	102
Green Mtn Power	3½	1963	96	98
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	
Middlesex H Pr	5	1967	103½	
Narragansett Pr	5	1966	107½	110½
P S of N H ser D	5	1978	107½	
Savannah Pr & Ry	5	1952	104	
Springfield Gas	5	1958	104½	
St Joseph Pr & Gas	4½	1937	101	
Wisconsin Pub Ser	5½	1971	106½	

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	89¼	94½
Arkansas P&L $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	85½	90½
Cen Illinois Pub Svc $6 pf	51¾	55½
Central P&L 7 pf	96½	101½
Florida P&L 7 pf	67½	72½
General Water G&E $3 pf	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Water Supply	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	100½	105½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	72½	77½
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	91¾	96¾
Lake Suj Dist Pwr 5 pf	93½	98½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	105½	110½
New Rochelle Wate pf	7½	9⅝
No State Power Del 5 pf	107½	112½
No States Power Del 6 pf	43¾	47½
No States Power Del 7 pf	49¼	53
Ohio Power 4½ pf	106½	111½
Ohio Pub Svc 6 pf	90½	95½
Ohio Pub Svc 7 pf	100½	105½
Pac P&L 7 pf	72	77
Penn P&L $7 pf	76¾	81¾
Public Service Ind	10¾	11⅞
Public Service Ind 5 pf	86½	91½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	97½	102½
Rochester GE 5 pf	68½	73
Rochester G&E 6 pf	80	85
San Diego G&E	9¾	10¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	12⅜	14½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	110½	
Tampa Electric Co	17½	19½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	90	95
Texas P&L 6 pf	79½	84½
Washington Ry&Elec units	12¼	13⅞

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅝	16½
Beverly Gas & Electric	26¾	30¾
Brockton Gas Light	37⅝	42⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	89	94
Central Maine Power 7 pf	99	104
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	86½	
Conn Light & Power	26	28¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	114	119
Eastern Utilities Assn	14¾	16¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	¾	1⅝
Fall River Gas Works	17⅜	18⅞
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	26¾	29¾
Hartford Electric Light	42¾	45¾
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8¼	9¾
Holyoke Water Power	14½	16
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26¾	29¾
Lowell Electric Light	30¾	34
Lynn Gas & Electric	60	66
Mass Power & Light pf	7¾	9
Mass Utilities Asso pf	20½	22¾
Narragansett Elec pf	51¼	54½
N E Gas & Elec $5.50 pf	6¾	8¾
N E Power Assn 6pf	21¾	24
NEPublicServ $7 pf ln	47¾	51¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf in	97	102
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7¾	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19	22
NewportElectric	12¼	14¾
Providence Gas	6	7½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97	102
R I Pub Serv pf	23¾	26¼
Rockland Light & Power	4½	5½
Springfield Gas Light	12¾	14½
Twin tSates Gas & El pr pf		101½
Western Mass Companiesc	16¼	18½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15⅝	16⅝
Bank of New York (14)	280	290
Bankers Trust (2)	38¾	40¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	58½	59½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	76½	79¾
Chase National (1.40)	24½	26⅜
Chemical Bk&Tr(1.80)	37¼	39¼
Commercial (8)	152	160
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10½	12⅛
Corn Exchange Bk&T (2.40	33	34
Empire Trust (3)	45½	48½
First National (80)	1175	1205
Guaranty Trust (12)	226	243
Irving Trust (.60)	10½	11½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33	34½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	24½	26⅝
New York Trust (3½)	69¼	71¾
Public (1½)	27½	29
Title Guar & Trust	2¼	2¾

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	1300	
First National (2)	36	38
Merchants National (12)	280	300
†New England Trust (30)	1400	
National Rockland (2)	40	48
National Shawmut (1)	18¼	20
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	194
Second Nationla (4)	115	125
†State Street Trust (8)	230	245
United States Trust (.50)	6¾	8
United States Trust pf (.80)	12⅜	14½
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	23¼	25¼
Continental Illinois (4)	23¼	24¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	24	26½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	120½	124½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46⅛	48⅛
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26½	28
American Equitable (1)	14⅝	17⅝
American Insurance Newrk (¼a)	12⅝	13⅝
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve	8⅞	9⅞
American Surety (2½)	49¼	51¼
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅝	7⅜
Boston (16a)	507	527
Camden Fire (1)	18⅜	19⅞
City of New York (1.30)	12	13½
Connecticut General Life (1)	26	28
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	32¾	34⅞
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9¼	10¼
Franklin Fire (1a)

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Closing Stock Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	325,000
Previous day's sales	382,940
1942 volume to date	68,289,547
1941 volume to date	93,396,699

Stock Market Is Generally Irregular in Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Stock leaders generally sat on the bench in today's market contest and left the field mainly to specialties which turned out to be notably erratic performers.

Packing company issues were weak from the start while the communications group pushed up with some show of strength. Low-priced stocks accounted for a somewhat better volume of around 325,000 shares. Small price variations ruled in the final hour although isolated wide spreads were in evidence.

There was a smattering of new highs for the year or longer among which were Western Union, Postal Telegraph preferred, Firestone Tire, Schenley and American & Foreign Power preferreds. The majority of the recently buoyant utility senior stocks did little or nothing.

Ahead at one time or another were Bethlehem, American Telephone, Chesapeake & Ohio, Consolidated Oil, Lockheed, Dow Chemical and Johns-Manville.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Anaconda, Santa Fe, Douglas Aircraft, Glidden, Great Northern, Kennecott, Pacific Telephone, du Pont, Swift & Co., and U. S. Gypsum.

The bond market had a large assortment of minor gains and losses spread over the list today.

Going into the final hour volume was light except in a few rails which attracted good buying on special news developments.

In the plus column most of the time were American Telephone 3¼s, Santa Fe adjustment 4s, Denver, Rio Grande & Western 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Great Northern first 6s and 5s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and 5s, and Seaboard Air Line 6s.

Unchanged to a shade lower were, among others, Missouri Pacific 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Hudson & Manhattan income 5s, Great Northern 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, and St. Paul 5s.

U. S. Governments kept in the background on the stock exchange and over the counter with dealers transacting only routine business pending additional news on the Treasury's proposed $3,000,000,000 new financing program.

Foreign dollar bonds were generally steady. New South Wales 5s ran up around 3 points on a few sales.

Dairy Convention Cancelled

NEW YORK (AP)—The annual convention of the Dairy Trade Association scheduled for Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 18 to 24 has been cancelled to conserve automobile and railroad transportation services for the war effort, it was announced.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 2½s 72-67	101.1	101.7	101.7

New York City Bond

6 3s 80	102½	102¾	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53st	49¼	49	49¼
22 Alleghany 5s 44¼ mod	89¼	89	89¼
6 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	72½	72½	72½
1 Allegh & West 4s 98	62	62¼	62¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
27 Am&For P 5s 2030	69	68¾	68½
2 Am Int 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
3 Am T&T3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Am T&T 3s 56	107	107	107
5 Am Tob 3s 62	101	101	101
1 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111	111½
11 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	92½	92¼	92¼
4 AT&SF 4s 1908-55	104	103¾	104
10 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¼	81¼	81¼
16 A C Line c1t 4s 52	70¼	70	70
3 A C Line 4½s 64	63¾	63¼	63¼
6 A C Line 5s 45	101⅞	101¾	101¾
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32x	32¼	32¼
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	89¾	89¼	89¾
4 B&O 95 st A	29½	28⅝	28⅝
12 B&O 95 st C	33¾	33¼	33½
5 B&O 2000 st D	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
9 B&O 96 st F	28⅝	28⅛	28½
47 B&O cv 60 st	23½	23½	23½
16 B&O 5s 48	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48¾	48⅝	48⅞
9 B&O S W 50 st	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝
3 B&O T C 4s 59	45½	45½	45½
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Beth Stl 3½s 65	101½	101½	101½
1 Beth Stl 3s 60		99	99
27 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	37	36¾	36¾
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
41 Buf R&P 5s 57 st	36¾	35½	35½
1 Buf C R &No 5s 34	7	7	7
9 Bur C R&NNo 5s 34ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110	110	110
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109½	109½	109½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¼	89¼	89¼
4 Celotex 4½ 47 ww	97½	97¼	97½
5 Can B Un 4s 48	30¾	30	30
34 Can of Ga 3½s 59	3½	3½	3½
10 Can of Ga 5s 55C	3½	3½	3½
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18¾	18½	18¾
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝
26 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77⅞	77½	77⅝
24 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19¾	19¾	19¾
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17½	17½	17½
37 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18⅝	18½	18⅞
7 C&O 3½s 96D	103	103	103
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	75½	75¼	75¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
21 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	90¾	90¾	90¾
30 Ches&E Ill 1st 97	30½	29⅝	29⅝
1 ChiOtWest 4s 88	66½	66½	66½
1 Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	62	62	62
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	8¾	8¾	8¾
148 CMSP&P 5s 75	13¾	13¾	13¾
298 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3¾	3¾
7 CM&StP 4¼s 89F	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
24 CM&StP 4½s 89C	43¾	43½	43½
2 CM&StP 4½s 89E	43½	43½	43½
1 CM&StP 4½s 94	40⅝	40¾	40¾
15 Chi&NW rfg 2½s 2037	22½	22½	22½
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22	22	22
15 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	33	33	33
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87	31½	31½	31½
10 Chi&NW 3½s 87	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	16⅜	16¼	16¼
40 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
25 CRI&P 4s 88	28	27½	27¾
37 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	15¾	15½	15½
4 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	62½	62½	62½
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	108	108
3 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98	98½
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95¼	95¼	95¼
15 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 CCC&StL 4½s77	48	48	48
7 Cleve Elec Ill 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Cleve Un Terms& 7s	92	89½	89½
1 Cleve UnTerms4½s77C	59½	59½	59½
1 Col P&I 5s 70	82	82	82
30 Col & So 4½s 80	25⅜	25	25
13 Columbia G 5s 52May	91	91	91
20 Columbia G 5s 1961	86½	86½	86½
60 ComlMack inc cl&ww	31	30⅝	31
10 ComwthEd cv 3½s 58	109	109	109
3 Com Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110¾	110	110
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
10 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
7 Con Oil cv 2½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Crane 3¼s 60	101	101	101
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	35	35	35
27 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	86⅝	86⅝	86½
63 D&RG 4s 36	19¾	19¾	19¾
4 D&RG West 5s 55	2¾	2¾	2¾
24 D&RG W 5s 55Asd	2	2	2
26 ElginJoi&E 3¼s 70	104½	104½	104½
4 El Paso&SW 5s 65	68½	68½	68½
17 Erie 3½s 2015	50¾	50¾	50¾
17 Erie 4s 96	91¼	91¼	91
23 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14	14	14
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82st	3¾	3¾	3¾
8 Gen Stl Cst 5½s 49	97	97	97
3 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	18½	18½	18½
3 Goodrich 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100½	100½	100½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	81½	81½	81½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46G	98½	98	98½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98	98	98
10 Gt Nor 3½s 67	73½	73¼	73½
3 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	81	91	91
2 Hud Coal 5s 62A	42¾	42¾	42¾
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¾	43½	43¾
56 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19¾	19¾	19¾
22 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41½	41½	41½
10 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	43	44¼	44
7 Ill Cen 5s 56	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	48½	48¼	48¼
6 Interlake Ir cv 4s '47	101	101	101
23 nIt Ot Nor aj 6s '52	2½	2½	2½
86 Int Ot Nor 1st 6s '52	34¾	33¾	34¼
14 Int Ot Nor 6s '54 B	22¾	22¾	22¾
20 Int Ot Nor 6s '56 C	23½	23½	23½
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	38¾	38½	38¾
86 Int T&T 4½s 52	87¾	86¾	87¼
63 Int T&T 5s '55	56⅞	56	56½
1 James P&Clea 6s '58	47½	47½	47½
3 Kan & Laugh63½s'61	64½	64	64½
4 K C South 5s '50	72¾	72¾	72¾
12 K C South 3s'50	68	68	68
40 Lac Gas 5½s '53	88	87½	87½
20 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	88	87½	87½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	100	100	100
3 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	86	86½	86
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅞	30¼	30¼
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	132½	132½	132½
24 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	66½	66½	66½
4 Louisv & Nash 4s '80	78½	78½	78½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Louisv&N 3½s 52May	81¾	81¾	81¾
38 Louisv&N 3½s 86A	104	104	104
1 L&N AlaBnos&C 4s 63	109	109	109
1 Marion&IndNor 4s 47 st	99½	99½	99½
3 Mat Ed 4½s 60	113	113	113
10 Middlesex cn 4½s 58	33¾	33¾	33¾
16 Milw&StarInNW3½s 47	28¾	28¾	28¾
20 Mob & O 4s 77	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 MSP&SSM gld 5s 38	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 MSP&SSM ms 4s 38	14¾	14¾	14¾
23 M-K-Tex 4s 62A	34¾	34¼	34¼
43 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21¾	21½	21¼
30 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	39½	39½
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	39¼	28½	29½
352 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
6 Mo Pac 5s 65A	34¼	34¼	34¼
72 Mo Pac 5s 77F	34½	34¼	34¼
29 Mo Pac 5s 78G	34½	34¼	34¼
28 Mo Pac 5s 80H	34⅜	34¼	34¼
70 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	34½	34¼	34⅜
69 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	4½	4½	4½
1 Monong Ry 3¼s 66	102	102	102
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Nashua&Shl 4s 78	67	67	67
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8 N Eng RR 5s 45	67	66¼	66¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107½	107½	107½
11 N Ori Term 4s 53	83¾	83	83¼
3 NO Tex&M 5s 56A	44	44	44
19 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52¾	52¾	52¾
65 NYC 4½s 2013A	47¾	47½	47¾
30 NYC cn 4s 98	50½	49¾	50½
119 NYC cv 3½s 52	81¼	81¼	81¼
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	73½	73½	73¾
3 NLC La 3½s 98	53½	53½	53½
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74	77½	77½	77½
4 NYChi & StL 4½s 78	63¾	63½	63¾
11 NY Connect 3½s 6 5	100	99¾	99¾
24 NYNH&H 4½s 67	45¾	45¼	45¾
2 NYNH&H clt 4s 48	58	58	58
62 NYNH&H 4½s 67	42	41⅝	41¾
9 NYNH&H 4s 55	35¾	36¼	36¾
7 NYNH&H 4s 56	36½	36¼	36¼
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	33½	33½	33½
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33¾	33¾	33¾
20 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6½	6¼	6¼
27 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	38¾	34¾	34¾
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110	110	110
21 NY Ut Gas 4½s 57	87½	86¾	86¾
2 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110½	110½	110½
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104	103¾	104
19 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	29½	29¼	29½
8 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64¾	65
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	50¾	51
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73¾	73½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41¾	41¾
25 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	12	11½	11¾
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	111	111	111
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107½	107½
1 Ot Ts El 4½s 62 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95½	95½	95½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 C	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Pen Co 4½s 70	102½	102	102
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	101½	101¼	101½
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106	106	106
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	86	86	86
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	43	43	43
13 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61¼	61¼	61¼
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 49	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	30¾	30¾	30¾
6 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101⅜	100⅞	100⅞
3 PCC & S L 4½s 77	100	99¾	100
2 Pitt Stee 4½s 50	100½	100½	100½
2 Pitt & WVa4½s 59B	89	89	89
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	89	89	89
17 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86¾	86	86
23 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	78¾	78	78
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	58¾	58¾	58¾
25 Rio Gr W cft 4s 49	36½	35¾	35¾
8 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Rutland Can 4s 49	9½	9½	9½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 60	89½	89½	89½
87 St L & I Mt 5s 50 B	18¾	18½	18½
9 St L & I Mt 5s 50 ctf	18¼	18¼	18¼
146 St L & S F 4½s 78	18	17⅞	17⅞
37 St L&SF4½s 78ct st	17¾	17¾	17¾
130 St L & S F 4s 50 A	16½	16¾	16¼
38 St L & S F 4s 50A ct	15	15	15
1 St L & S F 2nd 6s 55	74¼	74¼	74¼
10 StP&KC ShL4½s41	11¾	11¾	11½
90 Seab A L cn 6s 45	11¼	11	11
94 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	10¾	10½	10¼
11 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
19 Sea A L 5s 49 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	18¾	18¾	18¾
13 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	9¼	9	9¼
90 Sea-AllPls 6s 35A ct	9	8¾	9
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Simmons cv 4s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¾	53¾	53¾
14 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52½	52½	52½
30 So Pac 4½s 69	53¾	53¾	53¾
17 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68	68	68
8 So Pac 3½s 46	62¾	63½	62½
20 So Pac 3½s 46	90	89¾	89¾
14 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	86	86¾	86
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¼	92½	92½
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 U S Steel 2.60s '54	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95½	95½	95½
11 Utah P & L 5s '44	96¾	96¼	96¼
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	27¼	27¼	27¼
4 Wabash 4½s '81 . . .	31¾	31	31
4 Wabash 4s '81	40¾		40¾
1 Wabash 4s '71	80¼	80¼	80¼
8 Warner Bros 6s '48	101½	101½	101½
8 Warren Bros 6s '41	101	100½	100½
10 Warren Bros 6s '41	101	100	100
23 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	64	64	64
6 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	64	63½	64
17 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18¾	18	18¾
24 Third Ave 4s '60	60¼	60	60
2 Toronto H & Bf 4s '46	100	100	100
7 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102	102	102
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Un Pac 3½s '70	108¼	106½	108¼
2 Un Pac 3s 2047	89¾	89¾	89¾
16 Unit Drug 5s '53	96¼	95⅞	96¼
8 U S Steel 2.45s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 West Shore 4s 2361	45	45	45
2 West Va P&P 3s 60	104	104	104
4 Westch Lt 5s 50	119½	119½	119½
1 Westin Md 4s 52	87	87	87
55 Westin El 1st 5s 46	34¾	34¾	34¾
61 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	34¾	34¼	34¾
3 Western Un 5s 51	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Western Un 5s 61	81¾	81¾	81¾
11 Western Un 4½s 50	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93¾	92½	92½
1 Wheel Stl 3s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Wis Cen 4s 49	50¾	50¼	50¼
5 Wis Cen 4s 48&D 3½	17	17	17
3 Wisc El Pow 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	13½	13¼	12½
10 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	73¾	73¼	73¾
2 Argentine 4½s 71	80	80	80
5 Australia 4½s 56	68	68	68
8 Brazil 6½s 26-27	20	20	20
13 Brazil 6½s 27-57	20	20	20
1 Buen A 4½s 77	62	62	62
2 Canada 3s 67	97½	97½	97½
2 Canada 2¾s 65	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Chile Mtg5½s61and	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 7s 42 and	14½	14½	14½
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	14½	14½	14½
6 Chile 6s 61 Feb and	18½	18½	18½
2 Chile 6s 63 and	16½	16½	16½
1 Denmark 4s 62	43½	43½	43½
1 Dom Rep 6s 58 ext	66	66	66
10 N Sou Wales 5s 57	84½	84½	84½
1 Norway 4½s 65	63½	63½	63½
1 Norway 4s 63	59	59	59
4 Oslo City 4½s 59	60	60	60
21 Panama 3½s 94 A st	69½	69½	69½
10 Peru 7s 59 asd	11½	11½	11½
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	11½	11½	11½
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	13½	13½	13½
1 Rio de Pan 6½s 57	13½	13½	13½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 46	14½	14½	14½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	14½	14½	14½
1 Sao Paulo 6½ 57 st	13½	13½	13½
2 Sao Paulo 8s 4s 66	20	20	20

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 2,383,000; previous day, 10,-
827,000; week ago, 10,761,000; year ago,
4,237,500; (two years ago, 5,065,000. Jan. 1
to date, 1,438,53.100; year ago, 1,692,044,-
750;; two years ago, 1,800,515.

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60b	2	45¾	45¼	45¾	Sep 3
48⅜	40½	Acme Stl (3)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	—1¼
7½	5½	Adams E .15p	3	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
21½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+1⅛
13¾	10	Addressog ⅜a	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	32	32	32	Sep 3
2⅛	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	Sep 3
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Co	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 28
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
6	3½	All'gpf530ww	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Sep 2
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	11	11	11	Sep 2
22¼	16	Alleg LS1.20a	2	17½	17½	17½	
5½	3⅜	Allen Ind (1g)	6	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	132½	132½	132½	
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 31
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅜a	4	13½	13½	13½	
6¼	4	Allied St .45e	11	5¾	5½	5½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	68	68	68	— ¼
23¾	22	Allis-C M ½e	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾ae	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
1½	1	Amal Leather	6	1	1	1	A'g 19
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ⅞lt	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
60⅜	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅛
23½	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	9	7½	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 31
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	26	26	26	Sep 1
2	1¼	Am Cable & R	35	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
70½	56⅓	Am Can 2¾ae	5	67	67	67	
167	159	Am Can pf (7)	2	167	166	167	Sep 3
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	7	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl¼e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Sep 3
110	105	Am Ch&S pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	A'g 27
5⅞	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 28
22¾	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	3	16½	16½	16½	
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10	10	10	Sep 3
2	⅝	Am Ecaus Tlt	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 3
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Export 1e	2	18⅝	18½	18½	Sep 3
¾	⅛	Am & For Pow	3	⅜	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	5	31¾	30½	31¾	+1½
35½	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	30	36⅝	34½	36¼	+1½
2⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	17	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½a	1	29	29	29	
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Len	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 26
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	50	50	50	Sep 3
2	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 3
32¼	25	Am Ice pf	2	32¼

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Acme Wire (1¼e8)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Air Investors	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Aire Access	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Air Way El, AP	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	91	91	91
50	Alum Co Am (2e)	96	96	96
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	109	109	109
80	Alum Ltd (hd)	70	70	70
50	Am Book (1¼e)	19	19	19
100	Am Cem Mfg (.35e)	5½	5½	5½
175	Am C P&L A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	34	34	34
263	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	16	15¾	15¾
50	Am Gen $3 pf3 (2)	26¼	24½	24½
25	Am Gen $3½pf (2½)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
200	Am Republics (.10e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
800	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
300	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	8	8	8
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	4½	4½
200	Atl Coa Fish (½e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	Atl Coa L Co (2⅛8)	30	30	30
100	Atlas Ply (1½e)	16¼	16¼	16¼
400	Avery & Sons	3½	3½	3½
100	Avery S & pf (1½)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Babcock & Wil (¾e)	20	20	20
100	Baldwin Loco war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Beech Aire	8½	8½	8½
100	Berk&Gas Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Bliss (EW) (2)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Blue Rid ev pf (3d)	32¼	32¼	32¼
400	Bras Tr L&P (h.40e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
800	Brewst Aero (.20g)	4	4	4
1500	BufN&EP pf (1.60)	7¼	7	7
100	BufN&EP 5pf (5)	71½	71	71½
400	Bunk Hill&S (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
80	CanCar&P(h1.32k)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Carrier Corp	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	9	9	9
25	Cherry Burell (.70e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Cities Service	2¼	2⅜	2¼
100	Clinch Coal	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
260	Colum G & E pf (5)	17⅜	17½	17½
100	Cons Gas Ut	1½	1½	1½
200	Cons Sti Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Cont C&E pr pf (7)	66	66	66
100	Cont Roll & Stl (1e)	10	10	10
500	Cosden Petro	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Creole Pet (1⅛a)	14¼	13⅝	14¼
400	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
500	Crown Drug (.05e)	¾	¾	¾
400	CubanAllSug (1½e)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
400	East Gas&F	11	11	11
150	East G&P 6pf (3k)	19¾	19¾	19¾
50	East G&P prpf (4½)	42½	42	42
25	East Sta pf B	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2700	El Bond&Sh	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	El Bond&Sh pf (8)	43¾	42½	42½
50	East Sug As pf (2½k)	34½	34½	34½
100	Electrographic	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	EmpG&F 6 pf	166⅞	164¾	166
80	Emp G&P 7 pf	175⅞	155¾	157
10	Emp G&F 6 pf	148¼	148¼	148¼
200	Eureka Pipe L (2)	22¼	23¼	22¼
100	Fairchild Av (⅛e)	8	8	8
100	Fairchild En&Air	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
30	Fire As Phil (2a)	53	52	53
325	Fla P&L $7pf (7)	72½	71¾	72½
3900	Ford Mot Ltd (.054e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Frank Cou Dis	2	2	2
1	Froedt G&M (.80)	9½	9½	9½
200	Gen El Ltd (.321e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Gen Firepfg (½e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gen Share	¼	¼	¼
25	Gen WatG&E pf	21½	21½	21½
250	Dayton Rub (3⅓e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	DetMichStove (.20e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	DivcoTwinTrk (1g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Dubilier Cond	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Gilchrist (¼e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Glen Ald Coal (1.10e)	13⅛	13	13⅛
25	GodchauxSugA (3e)	29	29	29
100	Godchaux Sug B	5	5	5
100	Gray Mfg	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
30	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	126½	126½	126½
600	Gulf Oil (1a)	32¼	32¼	32¼
10	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	103½	103½	103½
200	Hall Lamp (.30e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
28	Heyden Chem (2¼e)	67½	67½	67¼
300	Holl C Gold (h.65)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Horn & Hard (2)	23¼	23¼	23¼
700	Humble Oil (1⅜e)	52	51¾	51¾
800	Hygrade Pd	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	Ill IowaPwpf (1.05k)	19	19	19
1300	Imp Oil Ltd (h½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Imp Tb Brit (.65Ae)	12	12	12
200	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	4	4	4
50	Ind Svc 7% pf	18½	18	18½
80	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	92¼	92	92
100	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	64	64	64
100	Int Hyd-El pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Int Petrol (h1)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
200	Int Util A	2	2	2
100	Int Util pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Int Home Eq	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2	Invest Roy (.04)	¼	¼	¼
150	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	12¾	12½	12½
1	Irving Air Ch (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Jer C P&L5½pf(5½)	61	61	61
10	Jer CP&L 7 pf	74	74	74
600	Krueger Brew (¼e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	Lake Sh Mi (h.80)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Le Tourneau (1)	21½	21½	21½
800	Lehigh C&N (¼e)	4½	4⅜	4½
200	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
114	Mesabi Iron	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Mich Bunper	¼	¼	¼
100	Micromat Home (.20e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
700	Mid St P Bvtc (.05e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Mid West Corp (.10e)	3	3	3
50	MidSti n-cum.(2)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Minn Minn&M (1.10e)	38⅝	38½	38⅝
100	Mick J Voeh (⅜e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	Molybdenum (¼e)	5⅜	5	5
100	Monogram Pict	11	11	11
100	Mount Prod (.80)	4½	4½	4½
150	MuskegPRing (.90e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Nat Sti Car (h2)	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Navarro Oil (.30e)	10	10	10
100	New Eng T&T(3¼e)	85	85	85
500	N J Zinc (2e)	60	60	60
50	NY & Hon Ros (.80e)	15½	15½	15½
1200	Niag Hud Pow	1⅛	1	1
25	Niag Tud 1 pf (5)	46¼	46¼	46¼
1100	Niles-Bem-P (⅜e)	9¼	9¼	9¾
100	Nor Am Ray A 1e	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Nor ta Pw A	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	81½	81½	81½
100	Okla Nat Gas pf 1.40	15¼	15¼	15¼
50	Omar Inc (⅛e)	3⅜	3⅜	1⅜
10	Pac P & L 7 pf	72½	72½	72½
2000	Pantepec Oil Ven	3½	3½	3½
100	Prksbrg R & R (⅛g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1800	Pennroad 1½g8)	3¼	3¼	3¼
170	Pa P & L $7 pf	77½	77	77
100	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	48½	48	48
300	Phoenix Sec	4½	4⅜	4½
100	Pioneer Gold (.33e)	1½	1½	1⅝
100	Pitts & Lake E(2e)	48¼	48¼	48¼
200	Pitts Pr Gl(1¾e)	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
100	Pleas V Wine(.20e)	3¼	3¼	3⅛
300	PugSd P&LSpf(3⅜k)	98	98	98
25	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	40	40	40
100	RKO opt war	3-32	3-32	3-32
100	Republic Avia	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Roch G&E pf D (6)	80¾	79½	80¾
500	Root Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	St Regis Pap	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Schiff Co (1)	10½	10½	10½
300	Scovill Mfg	25⅝	25½	25½
30	Scranton Lace	17½	17½	17½
100	Scullin Sti	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Seeman Bros (3a)	27¾	27¾	27¾
200	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
250	Sherwin-ms (3)	76	76	76
10	Sher-Wms (5)	112	112	112
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	33	33	33
200	Sou Union Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
103	Southl Royal (.30e)	6	6	6
100	Spalding	1¼	1¼	1⅛
30	Saplingipf (4½k)	17¼	17¼	17¼
400	Sunray Oil (.05e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Tampa El (1.30e)	18½	18½	18⅛
100	Technicolo (⅛e)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
100	Tubize Chat	3½	3½	3½
100	Tubize Chat A (3e)	32	32	32
200	Udylite Corp(.20e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unexcelled Mfg (⅛a)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Unit Aire Pr(1)	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Unit Sig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Unit Gas pf(7¼k)	115½	114¼	114¼
100	Unit Lt&Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Unit Lt&P pf	49½	19	79
50	Unit Shoe M(2½a)	60	60	60
100	U S Lines pf(.70)	7	7	7
300	Unit Wall Pap(.10e)	1½	1½	1½
800	Venezuel Pet	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	WWest Va C&C(¼e)	4½	4½	4½
200	West Air Lines	3	3	3
25	W'tmorl'd Inv(1)	12	12	12
50	WWey'bergShoe(¾)	5⅜5	5⅝	5⅜
200	Wright Harg(h.40a)	1¾	1⅝	1¾

Total stock sales today (estimated) 80,000 shares. Year ago 148,430 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
13	Am P&L 6s 2016	95¾	95½	95½
2	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	83	83	83
7	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	126½	126½	126½
7	As Elec 4½s 53	42½	42¾	42¾
28	As G&E 5s 50	11¼	10½	11
8	As G&E 5½s 77	11	10½	11
41	As G&E 5s 68	11	10½	11
10	As G&E 4½ 48	11	11	11
15	As2G&E 4½s 49	11	10½	11
4	As T&T 5½s 55A	61¼	61¼	61¼
5	Baldw L 6s 50	107⅛	107¼	107¼
11	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102	101¾	101¾
12	Can St El 5½s 54	66	66	66
6	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	53¼	53¼	53¼
4	Cities Ser 5s 66	85½	85½	85½
6	Cities Ser 5s 58	78	77½	78
18	Cities Ser 5s 50	78½	78	78
3	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	76¼	76	76
6	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	76⅞	75⅞	75⅞
3	Commun P&L 5s 57	104½	104¼	104½
2	Con G Bal 4½s 54	121	121	121
24	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	82¼	81½	82¼
84	Elec P&L 5s 2030	86¾	85⅝	85¾
1	Fla P&L 5s 54	104	104	104
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	88	88	88
5	Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	102½	102¼	102¼
1	Ga P&L 5s 78	82½	82½	82½
43	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	92	91½	92
3	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	91½	91½	91½
2	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	102½	102⅜	102⅜
16	Ind Svc 5s 50	81	80½	80½
5	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	81	81	81
3	Inters Pow 5s 57	75⅜	75¼	75⅜
10	Jacksonv Gas 5s 52 st	45¾	45¼	45¾
1	McCord R 6s 48 st	87	87	87
2	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103	103⅜	103⅜
2	Nebr Pow 6s A 2022	113	113	113
1	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	93	93	93
7	N Eng G&E 5s 50	48¼	47	48¼
1	N Eng G&E 5s 48	47	47	47
3	N Eng G&E 5s 47	48	47¾	48
11	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	76½	76	76¼
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	71	71	71
12	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48 A	55	55	55
1	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109½	109¼	109¼
4	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Pac P&L 5s 55	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Phila El 5½s 72	114⅝	114⅜	114⅜
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s ©2	105	105	105
1	Potomc Ed 5s 56 E	110½	110½	110½
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107½	107⅜	107½
24	Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1	Scullin Sti 3s 51	80	80	80
1	So Cal Ed 3s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	So Ind Ry 4s 51	53¾	53¾	53¾
2	So Wes P&L 6s2022A	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
8	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	57⅞	57	57⅞
1	Stand G&E 6s 51	57½	57½	57½
2	Stand G&E 6s 57	57	57	57
6	Stand G&E 6s 66	57½	57½	57½
4	Stand P&L 6s 57	57½	57½	57½
1	Tex P&L 5s 54	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	79½	79⅜	79½
1	Unit L&Rv 5½s 52	95	95	95
7	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	3⅜	3½	3⅜
5	West Newsp Un 6s 44	82¾	82¾	82¾
2	West Pa Pwr Un 5s ct	66	66	66
1	Bogota M Bk 7s 47 M	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
2	Bogota M Bk 7s 47	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
5	Russian 6½s 1919	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Total bonds sales today estimated $650,000. Year ago $1,200,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.20⅜	1.20	1.20	1.20¼
Minneapolis	1.12⅝	1.12¼	1.12⅝	1.12⅝
Kansas City	1.14¾	1.14½	1.14¾	1.14¾
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.....	.....	.90	.90
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.23½	1.23	1.23⅜	1.23
Minneapolis	1.15¾	1.15¼	1.15½	1.15⅝
Kansas City	1.17	1.16⅝	1.16⅝	1.16⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.27¼	1.26⅞	1.27¼	1.27
Minneapolis	1.20	1.19⅝	1.19⅞	1.20
Kansas City	1.19⅞	1.19⅝	1.19¾	1.19¾
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.83¾	.83⅛	.83½	.83½
Kansas City	.80⅞	.80⅞	.80⅞	.80⅞
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.86⅜	.85⅞	.85½	.85⅛
Kansas City	.82⅞	.82⅜	.82¾	.82¾
Sept. Oats				
Chicago	.50¼	.49⅞	.50	.50¼
Minneapolis	.45¼	.44¾	.44⅝	.45⅛
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.48⅝	.47⅞	.47⅞	.48⅝
Rye, Chicago				
Sept.	.63⅛	.62¾	.62⅝	.63
Dec.	.67⅛	.66⅝	.66⅝	.67
May	.73⅜	.72⅛	.72⅜	.72⅞

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.				12.90	12.90
Oct				12.90	12.90
Dec.				12.90	12.90

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.				1.70⅞	1.70⅝
Dec.	1.73¼	1.72¼	1.72⅛	1.73⅛	1.72

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October				94.0n	93.5
December				94.0b	94.0
March				94.8n	94.5
Tops					
October	126.9	126.9	126.9	126.3b	126.4
December	122.1	122.1	122.1	121.8b	121.5
March	122.5	122.5	122.5	121.8b	121.8
May				121.8b	121.8
July				122.0n	122.0

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	18.26	18.37	18.26	18.36	18.24
December	18.48	18.61	18.48	18.53	18.48
March	18.60	18.80	18.60	18.70	18.64
May	18.74	18.90	18.72	18.82	18.77
July	18.80	18.94	18.80	18.91	18.83

Spot 19.00.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September				6.43b	6.43
October				6.45b	6.45
December				6.58b	6.58
March				6.63b	6.63

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September				8.76b	8.76
December				8.88b	8.88

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	42.10	42.35	42.00	42.15	42.10
*December			42.15b	42.40a	42.00
*January	42.35	42.40	42.30	42.35	42.25
Eggs					
†September					24.00b
†October	26.00	26.00	24.75	24.90	25.05
†November	25.15	25.15	24.80	25.00	25.15
†December	25.30	25.30	25.00	25.20	25.40
Potatoes					
November	2.90	2.90	2.87	2.90	2.90
January	3.43	3.44b	3.43	3.43	3.43

b—Bid, a—Asked, *—S.s., †—R.s.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, copper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Clegg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Agri Chem	30c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Am Alliance Ins	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 18
Am Express	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Am FactorsLtd	30c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Am Snuff	60c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
AmWWks&Elec6pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Beatrice Creamery	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
BondStores	40c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Can Westinghs Co	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Chap Valve MfgCo	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Citizens' Water (Wash., Pa.) 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Comth W 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Cons Invest Tr	30c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Cooper-Bessemer	50c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Do pr pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
David & Frere,Cl A	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Delta Elec Co	20c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Fear (Fred) & Co	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Fed Comp & Wire	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Federal Lt & Trac	25c	..	Sep. 22	Sep. 14
Gen Time Instruments	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Great Amer Ins	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 18
Gen Amer Inv $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Guar Trust (NY)	$3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Hide & Dauch Ppr	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
do $ pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Homestake Mining	37½c	M	Sep. 25	Sep. 19
Hoov&Allison $ pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
IndustAccep $ cv pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Inter Shoe	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Invest Corp of Phila	75c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Jones & Lams Mach	20c	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 21
Kan Cy P&L $6pfB	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Kings Co Lt 7 pf B	$7½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do 6 pf C	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
do 5 pf D	62½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Locke Steel Chain	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Marion Water 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
McLouth Steel Corp	35c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 8
Meadville, Conneaut Lake & Linesville R R	50c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Mech&Farm Bk (Alb)	$5	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Midwest Tool & Mfg	6¼c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Modine Mfg	50c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Mtge B C (AmShrs)	24c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 4
Nehi $5 pf	$1.31¼	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Newark&Bim RR	$1.50	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 4
New Idea, Inc	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
N J Wat 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Omar, Inc. 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Pacific Can	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Pac Fin o fCalif	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do $ pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Do pf C	16¼c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Do pf A	20c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Pac Public Service	10c	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 18
Penney (JC) Co	75c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Peoria WtWks 7pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Pittsfield C Gas	$1.00	Q	Sep. 23	Sep. 19
Pub Ser N J 6 pf	50c	M	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Do 6 pf	50c	M	Nov. 14	Oct. 15
Ray-O-Vac	25c	Q	Nov. 14	Oct. 15
Do $ pf	60c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Rich Wt Wks 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11

Boston Stocks

Sept. 4, 1942

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	60½	60½	60½	60½
1.00b	Bos Mer-Trav	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
..	Bos & Me pr pf	7	7	7	7
..	Bos & M ass B pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4.50	E Gas & F pr pf	42½	42½	42½	42½
..	E Mass SR pf B	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
..	Eastern SS	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8½
1.60	Economy Grery	11	11	11	11
.20d	Lamson	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
4.50d	N R Tel & Tel	85	84½	85	84
1.40b	Torrington	26½	26½	26½	26½
4.00	Un Twist Drill	31¾	31½	31½	31½
3.37½d	Unit Shoe M	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
..	Utah M & T	25c	25c	25c	25c
6.00	Ver & Mass RR	90	90	90	92

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Walk-Over Shoes
NEW FALL LINE for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0400. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 39 TEMPLE STREET

Granite 8100-8101
KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment. Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
82 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your heating problems

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.
Headquarters for Men's Summer Clothing
PALM BEACH SUITS
WHISPER WATE SUITS

SOMERVILLE

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0310

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	R	A	S	S		F	R	O	G	S
R		R	U	E		L	A	P		A
A	L	L	E	N		A	T	T	I	C
C	U	E		D	O	G		I	S	H
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D	I	A	N	A			E	G	Y	P	T

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MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3007. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE KIDDIE SHOPPE
24 College Ave., Davis Sq. Som 9055

Back to School
We are well stocked to meet your every need, in the latest fall styles.
Air-conditioned for your comfort.

★Star Market Co.★
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

GROSS CLEANSERS
1016 Broadway Som. 2622
3628 Mystic Ave. Som. 2633
13 College Ave., Davis Square
Expert Work on Cleansing, Remodeling, Repairing
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
for All Occasions
GROWN ON THE PREMISES
Telephone Orders Given Special Care
328 Broadway Som. 0416

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs
Slip Covers Made to Order
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
MAGOUN SQUARE PROS. 1005
Come in and see our complete line of equipment for fishing, vacation or picnics.

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1502 MAIN STREET

WAKEFIELD

C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St. Wakefield, Mass.
Pure Milk, Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone
Crystal 0610
for Delivery
Dairy Products for Every Meal
TELEPHONE CRYSTAL 1473
32 SALEM ST. WAKEFIELD, MASS.

Muriel's Beauty Shoppe Permanent Waving
Muriel V. Bradford William H. Bradford

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

ADRIAN SMITH
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleaners
Work Called For and Delivered
885A Main St. Tel. 4820

WATERTOWN

Once you try Milk in the famous cream-top bottle you'll never be without it
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
WAT 3818

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1270

★Star Market Co.★
Free Delivery and Charge Privileges at the Lowest Supermarket Prices!
Every nationally-known brand at its lowest possible price!
583 Washington Street Wel. 2820

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office: 40 Broad St. Boston, HUB. 8080
Home: Normandie Road Dover, Tel. 170
"Building a Business on Service"

WEYMOUTH

Girls' Dresses and Boys' Suits for School Opening
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
Washington Sq. Weymouth Landing

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

For Back-to-School
CLOTHES
From Kindergarten to Seniors
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 Main Street Opp. City Hall
Youth Center of Worcester

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Drawing Sets, Books and Loose Leaf Covers and
Desk Sets Writing Cases
DAVIS & BANISTER, Inc.
1842—A Century of Service—1942
24 PEARL STREET WORCESTER

European Local Classified

ELECTRICIANS

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
HAROLD TAYLOR
Liliput, Parkstone, Canford Cliffs 430

FOOD PRODUCTS

FAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road.

POST VACANT

KENT, ROCHESTER—Lady (exempt military service) required run small guest house and do cooking; help given for bedrooms, table, etc. Box W-1690, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WANTED

DEVON or CORNWALL—Small cottage required (partly furnished if possible) by lady on or near farm or market garden, where she can help on the land; accustomed to hard work. Box W-1688, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

England

BATH

Jolly & Son Ltd.
Milsom Street, Bath
LINEN DRAPERS
FASHIONS—FURNISHINGS
FABRICS—CABINETS—CARPETS
House Decorators — Auctioneers
Estate Agents

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

The Pulteney Bookshop
6, Argyle Street, Bath Tel. 4528

New and Standard Books
WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
13 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 388
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets
and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065
TEL. KIN. 1678
ROY DIXON A.R.P.S.
PHOTOGRAPHER
THE STUDIO
KING'S NORTON

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

ARTS and CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD (Opp. Grand Hotel)
Also at
The Old Smithy, Milford-on-Sea
Cordially invite you to inspect our very choice collection of useful, beautiful, and interesting articles.
A short visit to this remarkable collection of beautiful craftsmanship will soothe, rest, and comfort you amidst the turmoil of today.
TEL.: BOURNEMOUTH 3496

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
843-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 10, Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres, oil, Spares.
Personal Supervision
L. T. Dowland
M.I.M.E.
Manager

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

MARY
(M. G. BOND)
46 Coldharbour Road, Redland
(Near St. Alban's Church)
NEW AUTUMN DISPLAY
A charming variety of COATS and HATS now on show.

Mary Noble
Tel. 34834 189 REDLAND ROAD
(Top of Coldharbour Rd.) Bristol 6
Wools : Hosiery : Lingerie
Baby Wear, etc.

Churchill & Son, Ltd.
(of 66 Park Street)
PIANOS • RADIO
MUSIC • RECORDS
Temporary Premises
54 Park Row, Bristol
Tel. 23886

HENRY WALL
Men's Wear Specialist
212 CHELTENHAM ROAD
BRISTOL
Phone 45642
Dunlop Coats for Men and Women

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

93371
Buyers + Sellers of
GOOD FURNITURE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
NEWBERY & SPINDLER
29, PARK ROW
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
94A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

A. E. FINCH
Electrical & Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street, Bristol 1.
Electrical Installations.
Electrical Apparatus Repaired

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY
SIR HERBERT BARKER
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
66/88, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

PHONE CAMBERLEY 897
Brimson's
F. W. BRIMSON M.C.I.
Park St. Camberley, Surrey
SPECIALITY GROCERS
Monitor Advertised Commodities

COIFFEURS
"ELIZABETH"
225 Farnborough Road
Farnborough
Tel. No. Farnborough 684

W. G. PAICE SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Once Daily Tel. 818

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

ENGLAND

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 3071

CROYDON PURLEY and District

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1390
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

EXETER

CANN BROS.
Ladies' Tailors and Fashion Specialists
NOW AT 5, QUEEN STREET, and Gentlemen's Civil and Military Tailors
at 4, QUEEN STREET, EXETER

Comfortable Shoes
for every member of the family
WOODLEY'S SHOES
NOW AT
162, Fore Street, Exeter
(Just down hill on the right)

BRUFORDS
for FINEST OLD SILVER, JEWELLERY, ETC.
Largest Stocks in the West
5, CENTRAL STATION BUILDINGS
QUEEN STREET, EXETER

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

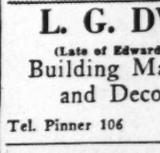
ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS
HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4821

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Ladies' Men's and Children's Hairdressing
- Rendezvous Cafe and Silver Cafe
- Removals and Warehousing

KINGSTON 1001

T. JOHNSON & SON
Builders and Decorators
ELMBRIDGE 2334
102, Brighton Road, Surbiton

NORTHWOOD


The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety.
Ph. Northwood 145 Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

For PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
79 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Home Appliances. Irons. Room Heaters, etc.

SELL and INVEST
We are cash buyers of old Gold, Jewellery, Watches and fine Diamond Jewellery
Send Reg. post, offers by return
MORTIMER RICKS
Jeweller
Estab. 1911 Paignton

PINNER

L. G. DWYER
(Late of Edwardson Limited)
Building Maintenance and Decorations
Tel. Pinner 106 10 Love Lane Pinner, Middx.

CORNERWAYS CAFÉ
Mrs. A. A. Stewart
58 High St. Pinner Phone Pinner 3181
MORNING REFRESHMENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

ENGLAND
POOLE and District
PARKSTONE MOTOR CO. LTD.
Station Road
WOLSELEY and HILLMAN
Sales and Service
Parkstone 1551-2

H.MEW
House Furnisher, Loose Cover and Curtain Specialist
Established 1906
Lower Parkstone and Blandford Rd., Broadstone
Phone Parkstone 119 day and night
Broadstone 284 day only.

J.S.Coles
2, Bournemouth Rd., Parkstone Tel. 422
(Opposite Parkstone Post Office)
COAL
ANTHRACITE, COKE

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY ALL ROUND SATISFACTION SERVICE
No Mass Production
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel. PARKSTONE 557

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA
HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
3, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

RICHMOND and District
Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princess Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING.
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
PETERSHAM
Local Farm
FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SALISBURY
Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
1, CATHERINE STREET, SALISBURY.
Also at:—
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
652, 652, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.
248, High Street, Exeter.
38/42/44, South Street, Worthing.

ISOBEL SUTHERLAND
Court Hairdresser
71, New Street, Salisbury Tel. 3717
Permanent Waving • Cosmetics

SEVENOAKS
URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
59, High Street

REX BENTALL
Clothiers, Hosiers and Specialists in School-Wear
SEVENOAKS Phone 149
TONBRIDGE Phone 482

STROUD
LEWIS & GODFREY Ltd.
Fashions Furniture
Glass and China
Removals and Storage
Russell Street and King Street
Tel. Stroud 140

SUTTON COLDFIELD
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
RADIO and ELECTRICAL
Service Specialists and Contractors
South Parade Dial Sut. 2107
MOLLIE WINKLEY Ltd.
Hair Stylists
Beauty Culture
Birch House, Lichfield Road, Sutton Coldfield Tel. Sut. 1723
Doris Fryer
179 LICHFIELD ROAD FOUR OAKS
Invites you to see her COSTUMES, DAY and EVENING GOWNS, COATS, KNITWEAR and FUR COATS

ENGLAND
SUTTON—Surrey
Vigilant 0006 Estab. 1897
O. W. ANNETTS
PRINTSELLER PICTUREFRAMER
ARTIST MATERIALS
180 HIGH STREET, SUTTON AND AT EPSOM

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
24, High St Tel. Vigilant 0006

TONBRIDGE
H. A. Austin & Daughters
125 High Street Phone 565
Hairdressers and Toilet Stores
We have Served Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for over 15 years.
FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. Frank Fast THE CENTRE OF FASHION Phone 93
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY
Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

JAMES TAYLOR
19, Lucius Street, Torquay Tel. 2580
Footwear
All Leading Makers
Repairs receive prompt attention.

T. L. HARDING & SONS Limited
Market Street
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
IRONMONGERS PLUMBERS
Central Heating Installations
Phone 2279

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
WINTER FASHIONS
Pay a visit to our
CAFÉ RESTAURANT, TORQUAY
Tel. 3286

CARNELLIS LTD.
21, Fleet Street, Torquay
Florist—Fruiterer
Wedding Bouquets, etc.
PHONE 3305

F. H. WILLS Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
Carpets and Curtains a Specialty
9, 10, 11 Lucius Street, Torquay
PHONE 2014

TUNBRIDGE WELLS
A. R. BUCK STORE
Good for Everything
in
Groceries and Provisions
A visit respectfully invited
10 GROVE HILL ROAD
Phone Tunbridge Wells 729

Specialists in Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves and Handbags
R.W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
TEL. 2727 (5 lines)

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
'phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd 'phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WOLVERHAMPTON
ROUND-THE-CLOCK CLEANERS
Phone 22041
ROUND the CLOCK CLEANERS
Repairs and Alterations by Expert Tailor
BERTHA HARRIS 38 VICTORIA ST.

JOSEPH PERKS LTD.
Curtains and Carpets
HOUSF FURNISHERS
72, Darlington Street

WORTHING
L. C. ALLEN
Grocery and Provision Stores
8, Ocean Parade, Ferring.
Phone Goring by Sea 42345

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Wales
CARDIFF
E. ROBERTS LIMITED
KINGSWAY HOUSE, CARDIFF
Branches: 1, Park Hall Buildings, also 15/16, Mount Stuart Square
COMPLETE NAVAL, MILITARY and AIR FORCE
Tailors and Outfitters

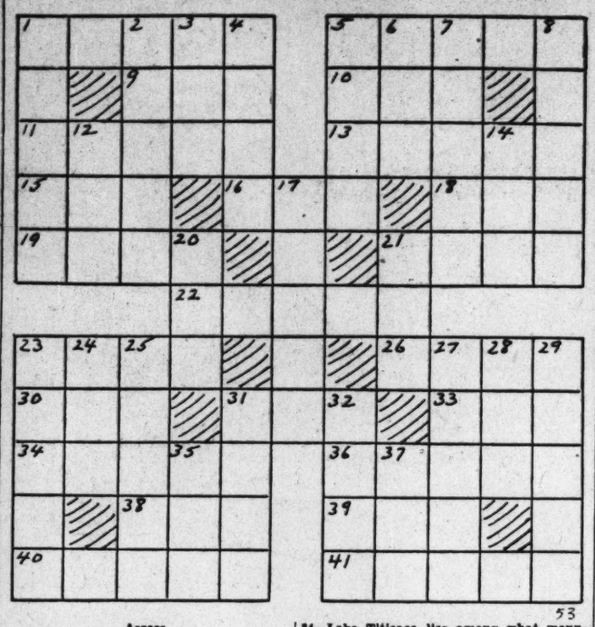
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



53

Across

1—What is Bath metal?
5—What creatures battle mice in a mock-heroic poem?
9—What is an herb of bitter taste?
10—To be turned or folded.
11—Who is author of "Wampum and Old Gold"?
13—A garret is what?
15—Hint.
16—If someone gave you a Brussels griffon, it would be what?
18—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
19—What is first name of author of "Roast Beef Medium"?
21—What are the principal divisions of a play?
22—The stonecrop is a species of what?
23—Who controls the sweeping in game of curling?
26—Who was second son of Adam?
30—How many legs has a lobster?
31—Conjunction.
33—What is best known of Forest Cantons of Switzerland?
34—Lake Titicaca lies among what mountains?
36—Who is Mr. Wickfield's daughter in "David Copperfield"?
38—Where was Richard Brinsley Sheridan born (abbr.)?
39—Britannia metal consists chiefly of what?
40—Who is heroine of a novel by George Meredith?
41—Domestic cat is believed to have originated in what country?

Down

1—What is a curved instrument for turning and holding bits?
2—Who is author of "The London Venture"?
3—Who was author of "The Mysteries of Paris"?
4—To dispatch.
5—Color-bearer carries what?
6—Rodent.
7—William Taylor Adams was better known by what name?
8—What cobbler is a character in a Wagner opera?
12—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
14—What suffix denotes "one who does"?
17—What is first name of Nash, American writer?
20—What is a small snake of Egypt?
21—What is name of the candlenut tree?
23—What is a stall or booth for business?
24—Understanding.
25—Where is the Irrawaddy River?
27—What is a pet name for a rabbit?
28—Before.
29—What famous pianist played in public at age of nine?
31—At sea.
32—If you ate a Deglet Nur, it would be what?
35—Sea eagle is what?
37—What is a light carriage with one pair of wheels?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Theme Song

Pilot: "Have you learned the theme song of the parachute corps?"

Cadet: "Theme song? What is it?"

Pilot: "It don't mean a thing if you don't pull that string."—Oil Weekly.

Goering?

"German radio says that Goebbels's collection of old clothes yielded enough garments for two and a half million men and two million women. — Reuter." — Evening Standard.

Misprint for Goering?—Punch.

More Confusing

Bank Teller: "Madam, you're checking account is already overdrawn."

Lady: "Yes, I know—that's why I'm here. I've made out a check for the amount I've overdrawn."

Salesmanship

Visitor: "How did you ever persuade your husband to give up his golf and work in the garden?"

Wife: "I called it a sand trap."

Daily Anecdote

Broomstick Calculation

Looking at the amazingly complicated instrument-board of a modern air-liner, with its multiplicity of dials, gauges and indicators, it is difficult to realize the shocking simplicity of the Wright brothers' early planes.

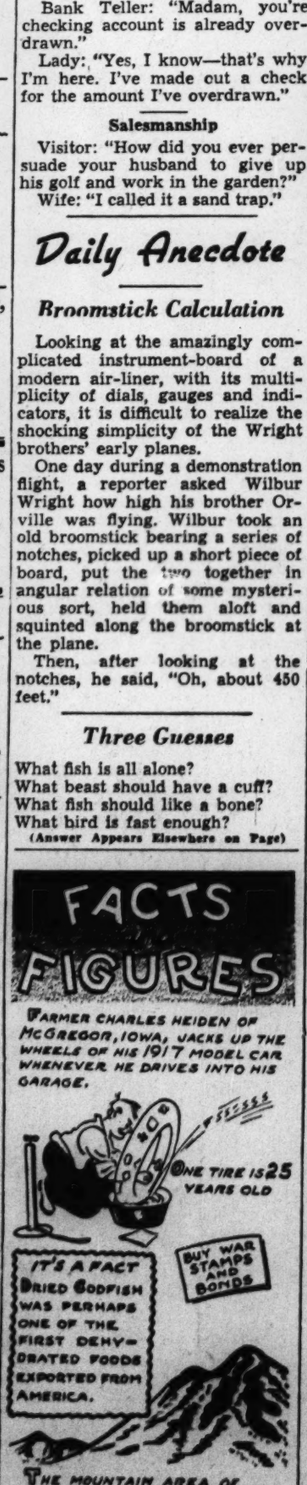
One day during a demonstration flight, a reporter asked Wilbur Wright how high his brother Orville was flying. Wilbur took an old broomstick bearing a series of notches, picked up a short piece of board, put the two together in angular relation of some mysterious sort, held them aloft and squinted along the broomstick at the plane.

Then, after looking at the notches, he said, "Oh, about 450 feet."

Three Guesses

What fish is all alone?
What beast should have a cuff?
What fish should like a bone?
What bird is fast enough?

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)


FACTS
FIGURES
FARMER CHARLES HEIDEN OF McGREGOR, IOWA, JACKS UP THE WHEELS OF HIS 1917 MODEL CAR WHENEVER HE DRIVES INTO HIS GARAGE.
ONE TIRE IS 25 YEARS OLD
BUY WAR STAMPS AND BONDS
IT'S A FACT
DRIED CODFISH WAS PERHAPS ONE OF THE FIRST DEHYDRATED FOODS EXPORTED FROM AMERICA.
THE MOUNTAIN AREA OF COLORADO IS SIX TIMES AS GREAT AS THAT OF SWITZERLAND
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How the "Pistol Crab" Got Its Name?

The "pistol crabs" are not really crabs—they are alpheid shrimps—but they earned their popular name quite fairly. If one happens to disturb them in their coral reef habitat, he is sure to be bombarded from all sides by pistol-like reports. The popping is accomplished by means of a movable finger in one of the claws. This "finger" is provided with a little rounded plug which fits snugly in a hollow or socket in the fixed pincer below. There is disagreement among naturalists as to whether the pistol-like report results from the sudden withdrawal of the plug from its socket (like pulling the cork from a tightly stoppered bottle) or from the sudden closing together of the pincers.

* * *

What Makes Some Thunder Roll or Reverberate?

Lightning causes thunder. If the stroke of lightning is close by and all parts of its track are practically equidistant from the observer, he will hear it as a single loud report. Often, however, thunder is heard as a more or less protracted rolling reverberation. Various causes may contribute to this effect. Among the causes may be listed: (1) the lightning stroke may be of considerable length and (since sound travels much slower than lightning) one part of the stroke may be several seconds, as sound travels, farther away from the observer than another part of the same stroke: (2) lightning frequently consists of a rapid sequence of discharges rather than a single stroke: and (3) sound, like light, can be reflected, and the sound of the thunder may be reflected and re-reflected by earth contours, by the freezing line in clouds, and even by the surface or boundary between strata of air of different densities.

W. P. Keasbey

U. S. and Salt

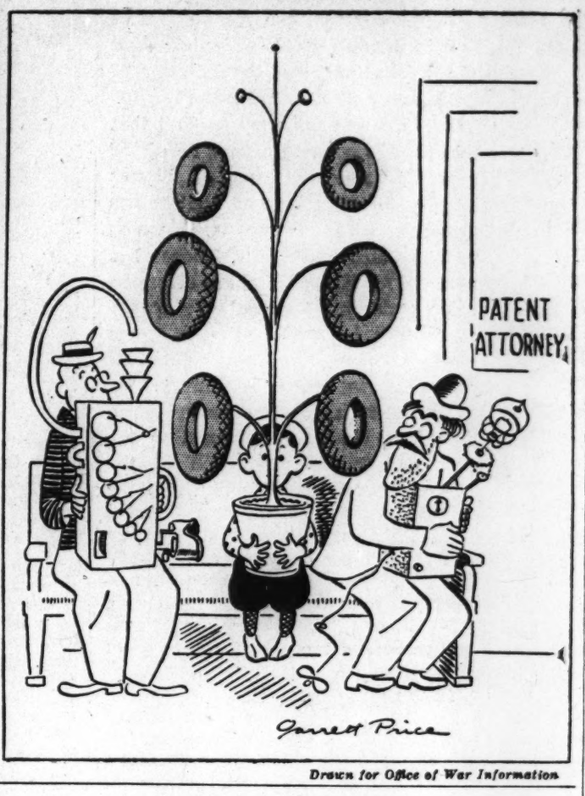
The United States is the leading salt producer of the world, with 28 per cent of a total estimated at approximately 35,000,000 metric tons annually.

Daily Quotation

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Just for Fun



Drawn for Office of War Information

Vertical Victory Garden

So you didn't have room for a victory garden? Dr. Pascale P. Pirone of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture has an answer—the "vertical garden."

The garden is grown in tiers of removable flower boxes set in a 2-by-4-inch frame that slopes backward at an angle of 20 degrees and is anchored top and bottom. Drainage holes are drilled in the back of each box and, because of the terraced effect, water from the upper one does not splash into those beneath.

The whole thing costs less than $10, and it's so easy to build that Dr. Pirone's 6-year-old son, Tommy, helped construct one. Each box is filled with rich soil and is watered only twice a week.—Wide World.

Where There's a Will—

Lakewood, Ohio

They had driven two hundred miles from the store before she realized that she had not paid for the chocolates. She had decided on a certain box and then inquired, as it was being wrapped, where some small items might be bought. The girl, glancing over at "Notions" and seeing no one there, had obligingly offered to find them. While trying to do so the regular sales-person had returned and taken charge and a few minutes later, the shopper, reminded of the hour by a chiming clock, had hurried out, leaving the candy counter without paying for her purchase.

What was to be done? How could she send the money when she did not know the name of the store? Yet there must be a way, she kept telling herself and suddenly that evening a way occurred to her. Slipping a dollar bill, with an explanatory note, into an envelope, she wrote on the outside the name of the town and the state in which it was located—so much she did know, fortunately. Then she added the following directions.

"This is for a young lady with dark hair and eyes and who on Monday the 15th of June, 1942, wore a blue dress with white lace collar and served at the candy counter in the department store one block east of bridge on main business street—north side."

Strangely enough this letter was delivered almost as promptly as any other might have been and the receiving of it caused many a smile of interest and appreciation.

Three Guesses

Answer: Sole, lynx (links), dogfish, swift.

NEWS ITEM— LONDON+BRITISH ORDER CURBS CANVAS. ARTISTS MUST NOW SURRENDER CLOTHING COUPONS IN ORDER TO GET NEW CANVASSES.

MADAM, TO ME CANVAS IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN PANTS
AILEEN, DON'T EVER MARRY AN ARTIST
CLOTHING COUPONS
ARTIST SUPPLIES
NOW DON'T SCOLD THE CHILDREN WHEN THEY DRAW ON THE WALL
CAN I HELP IT IF CANVAS IS SCARCE?
HE CAN'T GET CANVAS BUT HE JUST MUST PAINT
Keep beautiful
Use Diana Soap
POOR RAGGED BEGGAR!
POOR NOTHING! HE'S ONE OF OUR FOREMOST PAINTERS — USES ALL HIS CLOTHING COUPONS TO BUY CANVAS
TRAM STOP
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mathematics Before School Starts*

By LE PELLEY

LET ME SEE ... 365 DAYS ... MINUS THREE MONTHS
?
No... THAT'S WRONG.... LET'S SEE ... HOW MANY SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS ARE THERE ??
302 DAYS MINUS 42 .... HOW MUCH IS THAT ??
I KNOW WHAT YOU'RE DOING — YOU'RE TRYING TO FIGURE OUT HOW MANY MORE SCHOOL DAYS BEFORE NEXT VACATION ... STOP IT THIS INSTANT!

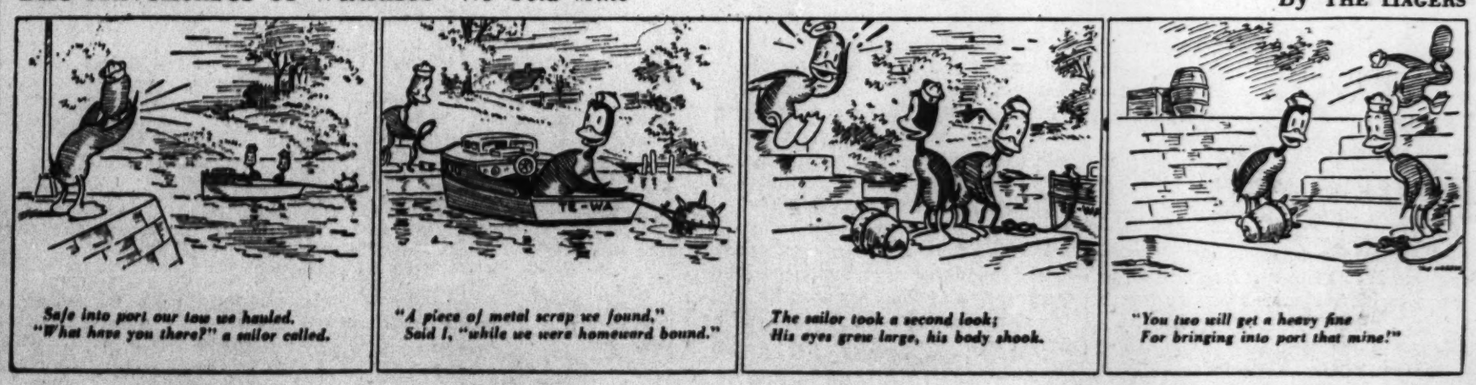
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Has Its Moments!*

By RODGERS

All this talk about the Boss going back to school made me feel a little blue this morning
But—when I began to think about it—
DING DONG
"Hum-m" I said to myself—
"It won't be so bad I guess,"
At least it has it's nice moments!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Gold Mine*

By THE HAGERS


Safe into port our tow we hauled. "What have you there?" a sailor called.
"A piece of metal scrap we found," Said I, "while we were homeward bound."
The sailor took a second look; His eyes grew large, his body shook.
"You two will get a heavy fine For bringing into port that mine!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Nation Prays

As the fourth year of the war began, a great nation knelt in prayer. And arose refreshed, hearts strengthened, faith renewed, and rededicated to the battle against the evil forces that would, if they could, outlaw all prayer, all reverence, all religion.

For fifteen minutes, not a wheel turned, not a hammer fell, not a hand moved in Great Britain's war production effort. Yet in that brief period, the Nation fortified itself in a way beyond any power of machine, or shell, or tanks, or guns to fortify it.

During the morning, afternoon, and evening, crowned heads and charwomen, civilians and soldiers, defense workers and airmen, joined in prayer together. The prayers went up alike from Westminster Abbey and churches deroofed by bombing, from mobile chapels and army barracks.

A people, spiritually quickened through three years of war, prayed not for quick deliverance, but for courage to meet whatever comes, worthiness for victory, and for the establishment of peace and good will.

Thus today a nation and a people are stronger, more worthy, and a little further along the road to a righteous peace. For, as Mary Baker Eddy has stated, "Prayer can neither change God, nor bring His designs into mortal modes; but it can and does change our modes and our false sense of Life, Love, and Truth, uplifting us to Him. Such prayer humiliates, purifies, and quickens activity, in the direction that is unerring."

Cabinet Shifts

Time was when speeches and cabinet changes made big news. The world gave heed, thinking to discern the shape of things to come. Today attention centers on the battlefields, for nowadays speeches and cabinet shifts usually merely reflect the arbitrament of arms. This is probably true of the ousting of Foreign Ministers in Tokyo and Madrid.

At least it would be unwise to take the resignation of Shigenori Togo as a sure forecast of a Japanese attack on Siberia. The attack has long been expected and may come at any time. But the fact that Mr. Togo had a leading part in negotiating Japan's present neutrality pact with Russia has not prevented Tokyo's taking threatening steps on the Siberian border and would not bar an attack. It is more likely that personal squabbles within the small governing clique, accentuated by recent Japanese reverses, is the cause.

In Spain the ousting of Serrano Suñer, not only as Foreign Minister but as leader of the Falange, also has the appearance of being a personal rather than a policy matter. Gen. Francisco Franco has often differed with his brother-in-law, whose frequent visits to Rome, Vichy and Berlin have seemed to push the Spanish dictator into the background.

The cabinet shift in Madrid, which also ousted pro-Axis Ministers of War and Interior, is being interpreted as favorable to the cause of the United Nations. That is far from clear, for General Franco owes much to Hitler and Mussolini and has resisted strong pressures from Britain and the United States. It is possible that he has decided the Axis cannot win. But it is at least equally possible that he only felt the reins of power slipping from his grasp.

In any case, the peoples of the United Nations will do well not to count on speeches or cabinet changes. If they tend to their own knitting and achieve the necessary military victories, they won't need to guess at the meaning of shifts in Tokyo or Madrid.

Pedestrians Can Help

Since automobile traffic began slowing down to conserve tires and gasoline, traffic fatalities in the United States have decreased about 32 per cent. Part of this reduction is due to the decrease in the number of cars on the road, and part to reduced speed limits. But there is still a word to be said in warning.

In the seaboard cities where drivers must travel after dark with parking lights only, pedestrians can contribute to the safety record. They should remember it is easier to stop on two feet than on four wheels. Parking lights do little more than reveal the car to the pedestrian; their beams do not fall upon the street-crosser. After dark, pedestrians owe it to themselves, as well as to the motorist, to assume a greater degree of responsibility in crossing thoroughfares.

Britain Grows Food

There are not many administrators, in the United States or in Britain, who are in the happy position of receiving more praise than blame.

There are two such rare beings in Britain today—the Minister of Food (Lord Woolton) and the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. R. S. Hudson).

The first has managed so well that the average housewife, in spite of the worry of rationing coupons, blesses him for the sufficiency of what he has provided and the fairness with which he has distributed it. Mr. Hudson has come in for a merited share of praise, since under his watchful eye British agriculture, for the first time in scores of years, has provided two-thirds of all the food consumed in the country.

That may not seem much to an American reader, accustomed to the vast and varied production of the United States, but it is much to the British people, who, for nearly a century, have concentrated their energies more and more on industrial production, relying for their food supplies on imports from abroad. In consequence agriculture suffered a steady decline, and more and more land went out of cultivation.

In the years before the war, the resuscitation of agriculture had become a grave and still unsolved problem. But the war has solved it. It was a necessity. There was no choice. No question of cost could be allowed to stand in the way. The laborer's wage had to be improved, the farmer's profits assured, either by subsidies, or price-fixing.

Agricultural committees for every county had to be appointed to keep a watchful eye on individual farms, and see that the Government's policy of plowing up was carried out, that the right crops were sown, and that the best methods of cultivation and animal feeding were adopted.

As a result, the amount of land under the plow has now increased from 12,000,000 acres to 18,000,000, and another half million or more is planned for the coming year. Labor, owing to the calls for military service, is scarce, but the men are working overtime and 40,000 Land Girls are now employed.

The limit to plowing up has nearly been reached, but the Minister is not content. Yet more food must be produced to save precious cargo space across the oceans. This will mean more intensive cultivation and more use of labor-saving machinery.

The Board of Agriculture contends that there is no country in the world (no, not even the United States) which has adopted more ingenious machines to help the farmer than Britain has done.

Early in the war the importance of milk production was inadequately realized, and the Ministry is still busy catching up with milk needs. This year too many potatoes have been grown—but a potato shortage had been feared. Mistakes there have been, but British agriculture has splendidly contributed to the effort of the United Nations by diminishing the cargo space required for Britain's food.

A Home Front Problem

The sudden and early closing of school playgrounds in Boston has come as an unexpected blow to the community.

It means that supervised recreation for thousands of children at 156 playgrounds throughout the city, and mostly in the poorer sections, has ended for the season.

This was far from the intention of the School Committee when early in the year it allocated $87,000 to the Department of Physical Education. Its instructions were then that the playgrounds should be kept open, not only during the summer, but that the activity be extended throughout the fall and up until cold weather.

Now, even short of the regular playground season, the funds are used up and workers dismissed. Charges of inefficiency in administration of these funds have come from civic leaders and organizations.

It is much to be regretted that some way could not have been devised to continue the playground season without interruption. With a wartime increase in juvenile delinquency and the teen-age problem demanding urgent attention, it is more important than ever that supervised recreation for children should be maintained.

It is to be hoped that some way may yet be found to carry on with partial or temporary play facilities until the matter of proper financial support can be ironed out.

Our Readers Say—

"Discussing India"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "Discussing India," is very disappointing.

The British may have a "repository of experience in India," but that experience and the entire British attitude toward the Asiatics is too colored by their imperialism.

Have the British learned from their experiences? If the Burmese had been given their independence when they asked for it as late as 1942, could the situation that the British found themselves in when the Japs came have been any worse? Furthermore, reasoning on the basis of your argument, could we say that the Germans have considerably more experience in handling the Czechs, the Poles, and the Jews, and therefore should be allowed to do as they will?

To the peoples of Asia whose freedom is now suppressed, the United States of America has an obligation which she must faithfully discharge. That obligation is clearly stated in the Declaration of Independence and more recently in the Atlantic Charter. Should the United States be misled into forgetting that solemn pledge, she has betrayed the brave men who fell at Bataan, at Corregidor, at Midway, at the Coral Sea, and the Solomon Islands.

Axis propaganda is promoting and intensifying the chronic hatred of the British common to many Asiatics. If the United States, which the Asiatics respect and trust, should fail to take the necessary steps effectively to counteract Axis propaganda, India, Iran, and the Arab States may go the way of Burma.

Boston — F. K. MOSTOFI, M. D.

[Editor's Note: Counteracting Axis propaganda is one thing; accepting it and allowing it to push America into demanding immediate Indian independence is something else. The United Nations' position—and the American position—in India would be definitely endangered by such action. Our editorial was discussing Moslem objections to rule by the Congress Party, which might produce civil war if Britain withdrew, and Dr. Mostofi's question about Burma clarifies our point. The British position in Burma would have been decidedly worse when Japan attacked had that country been independent. Thailand, or Siam, was "independent" and completely dominated by Japan. In Burma as it was, the British, Chinese, and Americans were able to fight a delaying action. They can do better than that in India, but without them India could be no more independent than Thailand.]

The Enemy Within

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems regrettably true that all of the foes of the United States are not in alien lands. There are, apparently, those within our own borders, within our own cities, some of whom are already holding important public offices, who are wholly opposed to all that this country stands for. They are totally foreign to freedom and democracy.

These enemies within are striving mightily to take advantage of the country's present preoccupation with the war effort, to intrench themselves ever more strongly. They seek control of political and judicial machinery of State and city government, with its patronage. They want control of police departments, of public treasuries, of key positions in public schools and educational systems, as well as other key positions of public influence.

The enemy is subtle and persistent, and has a long-range program. It would if it could conquer this country from within, by processes other than open warfare. Infiltration is its method.

All those having the best interests of this country and of mankind at heart, must not allow anti-American elements to betray our land in the hands of evil despotism. Right action and watchfulness are the hour's need.

Chicago — E. G. C.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Guide to the Capital

It's never too late to learn and if there's still a reading American who isn't familiar with that extraordinary series of State, city and sectional guidebooks produced by the WPA Writers' Program, he can do no better than to begin with WASHINGTON, D. C., A GUIDE TO THE NATION'S CAPITAL (New York: Hastings House. $3.50). This book is fully up to the high standards of its predecessors.

It is doubtful if any other country in the world has such a complete and interesting record of its attractions as that given to the United States by the American Guide Series.

This is really the second Guide to the Nation's capital. The first was a fabulous tome, printed by the Government Printing Office, and weighing around five pounds, of which it was once said that not even Samson could have carried it from the depot to his hotel. The present issue, containing as much information, has been brought down to the manageable weight of one and three-quarters pounds.

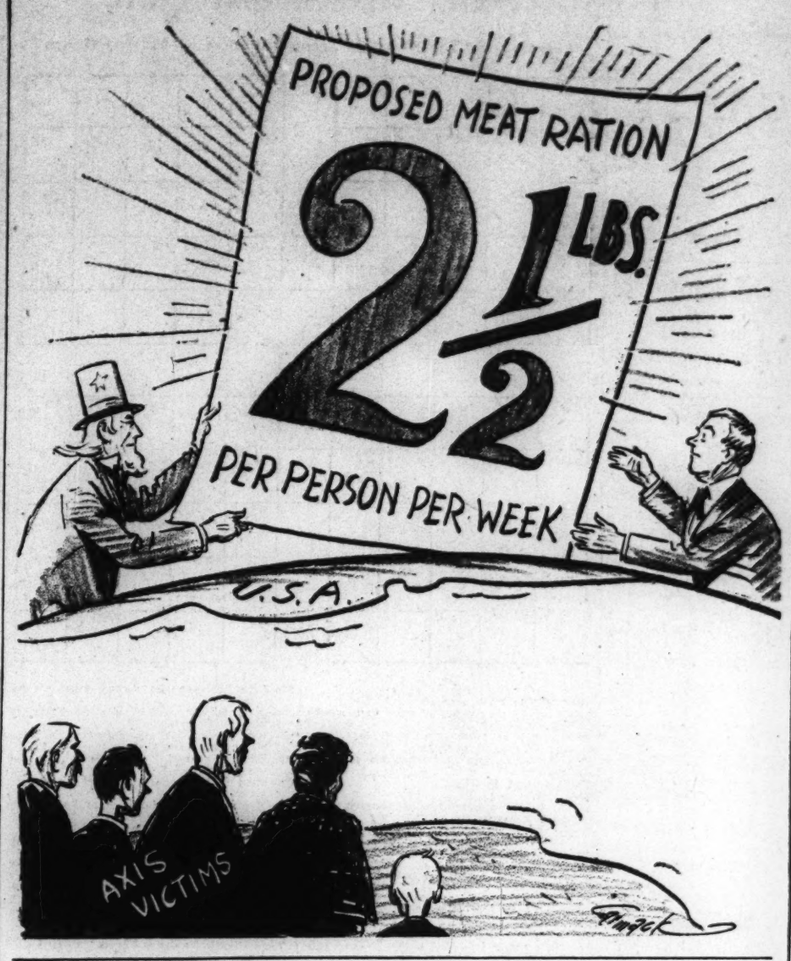
The particular value of the Washington Guide is that it makes a living, understandable and likable city out of what sometimes seems to be a vague conglomeration of scarcely related worlds. Read this Guide and you will be interested in Washington not only as the seat of government, but as one of the most challenging and thought-provoking municipalities in America.

It shows Washington as a city that is more than one-quarter Negro and in which the race problem is as acute as anywhere in the country. It emphasizes that the capital is the home not only of Congressmen, diplomats and Cabinet officers but of the petty clerk in the vast Federal departments and agencies who is more interested in civil service rating than in world affairs. It proves, in fact, that Washington is both small-town America and the political capital of the Allied world, side by side.

The illustrations, particularly diverse, give the reader a good idea of what he might like to see before mapping his sightseeing itinerary. The book also contains sections on spots to be visited in Virginia and Maryland, near by. In fact, about the only thing the Washington Guide doesn't show is how to get a hotel room in the overcrowded capital. It would probably take a book the size of the first five-pounder to do that.

J. G. H.

As the Figures Must Look to Them



The Unconquerables

An Escape From Holland

When the Netherlands fell, Infantry Lieutenant Dirk Ter Beek was determined to escape. At last, in April, 1941, he managed to slip into Belgium. With three friends he reached the Spanish border, but found it an unsurmountable obstacle.

The twenty-seven-year-old lieutenant then returned to Holland to try the Channel crossing. Hunted by German patrols, he worked his way back, and found some Dutch boys equally bent on escaping to England.

They obtained a fast motorboat which they concealed inside a barge. Under the pretext of fetching potatoes for the German troops, they succeeded in bringing their barge to the coast of Zeeland. In a small inlet, connecting with the sea, they spent two days laboring to hoist the motorboat from the barge. It was a moonlit night when they set out, keeping close to the shadow of the river bank.

Now was the moment to start their motor. It spluttered, cracked—and died. The noise aroused the attention of a Nazi patrol. Shouts of *"Halt! Wer da?"* came over the water. Lieutenant Ter Beek shouted back: *"Deutsche Wehrmacht!"* (German troops.) "Come alongside!" they were ordered. "We are coming," answered the lieutenant, "but first we'll have to start our motor."

After a few minutes they discovered the cause of the engine failure. Another attempt to start—the motor sprang into high gear. A small smoke bomb screened their getaway. Thirteen and a half hours later they entered a British port.

Lieutenant Ter Beek and two of his seven comrades went into the RAF. One joined the Dutch Brigade in England, two the army in the East Indies. One joined the merchant marine and one the Commandos.

When Queen Wilhelmina arrived in the United States recently, one of her two aides-de-camp was Pilot Officer Dirk Ter Beek.

Anthony and the Candy Rations

RIPLEY, SURREY, ENGLAND

Anthony, aged five, has been calling in at Mrs. Miles's little candy shop every Thursday almost since the war started—which, incidentally, is just about as far back as his memory goes. Wartime shopping seems a most mysterious business to him. But then that threadbare excuse—"It's wartime"—is used by the grownups to avoid explaining all sorts of things which don't appear to make sense to a reasonable child. Such things as constant bangs and explosions, blackouts, gas masks, and being told not to throw paper into the garden because it's got to be collected and used again for making shells (that, at least, shows some adult ingenuity, and a welcome readiness to play the sort of games Anthony admires).

But really, this shopping seems about the most peculiar thing of all. For months Anthony had looked into the candy shop window and seen the same tired-looking empty boxes. No candy on view, anywhere. But inside the shop Mrs. Miles and Anthony's adult escort used to communicate by means of a mixture of signs and obscure language, the object of which seemed to be to ask not for what you wanted but for what you didn't want in the hope that Mrs. Miles would understand that you didn't mean what you said and consequently that she would give you what you did want—which was candy.

* * *

Anyhow, in the old days Mrs. Miles nearly always dived behind the counter and produced some candy. This magical appearance of sweets was due, Anthony used to assure himself, not, as the grownups thought, to their obscure signs and talk, but rather to the fact that he had once given Mrs. Miles a ginger kitten.

But the most peculiar part of this story is that the grownups have suddenly changed the whole system. Now Mrs. Miles puts real candy in the window and on the counter, too. But apparently it isn't for sale any more, because, so Anthony is told, it's rationed. At least, it's practically not for sale. A lot of business goes on, snipping little bits of paper called coupons out of ration books. And for all this trouble Anthony gets a 2d. bar of chocolate, which he is told must last him a week. Which is quite absurd, because, as he points out, he simply can't "last it" all that time. And he leaves Mrs. Miles's shop looking longingly at the window, which used to be empty when Mrs. Miles had plenty of sweets but which is now full of sweets which can't be eaten.

* * *

It's only fair to add, however, a postscript in defense of the grownups. Previous to rationing, Anthony was an innocent party to "privileged" shopping. He got his candy at all events, partly because of the ginger kitten. That's why Mrs. Miles used to keep her stock under the counter, so that she could sell her precious candy to little boys she liked. But Britain's wartime food authorities had to deal with much bigger shopping inequalities in the candy market. Which is the reason they introduced rationing.

The reason for the sudden appearance of lots of candy in the shops was that Food Minister Woolton had to start with a conservative ration and build up some reserves in the shops so that everyone could be sure of their two ounces a week. In the near future Anthony will almost certainly get a bigger ration, and it will all be aboveboard, too. But just speaking personally, and forgetting for a moment the national interest point of view, he still prefers the old system.

PETER LYNE

Mirror of World Opinion

Again, Great Caesar!

Rochester has canceled its annual date with the Boston Symphony Orchestra for fear of reprisals from James Caesar Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians.

Music hath charms. But Mr. Petrillo, with few charms, hath power. Music must be taught its place in a unionized era. Pianissimo! Pipe down.—*New York World-Telegram.*

The Wide Horizon

Better Leases: Bigger Crops

By H. R. Cokeley

State Farm Debt Specialist, Farm Security Administration

Landlords, farm tenants, and sharecroppers throughout the United States are failing the Government in food production possibilities. Unsatisfactory leases are responsible, and to remedy the situation, the Farm Security Administration is recommending that these be written instruments running for from three to five years.

Out of approximately 6,600,000 farmers in the United States in 1940, nearly 3,000,000 were tenants and sharecroppers. And these latter groups operated almost one-half the total farm land.

Obviously produce from the vast rented acreage is most necessary in the war effort, yet the situation is being treated lightly. Over 75 per cent of rented land is leased without even the scratch of a pen to show conditions and terms of contracts. Furthermore, few of the written agreements in effect are conducive to proper relations between landlords and renters.

These haphazard leasing practices invite disaster. The tenants, as a whole, instead of being fixtures on farms are little more than roving nomads "flopping" down here and there long enough to raise and harvest crops. In 1941, for instance, over 1,000,000 tenants and sharecroppers changed farms at an average cost of $75 per move, or a total expense, mostly needless, of $75,000,000.

* * *

With such shifting and unrest there can be no systematic agricultural programs capable of the production the country needs to feed the hungry millions. The renter takes all possible from the farm during the short period for which he "sets down," without consideration to soil building or property upkeep. The landlord, on the other hand, often tries to gouge the tenant by imposing impossible conditions.

It seems, too, that a landlord seldom realizes the necessity for giving a tenant an opportunity to make a family living, defray necessary crop expenses, and to accumulate conservative savings.

Landowners, too, often seem to forget that the families operating their farms are entitled to decent places in which to live. "Tumbledowns" up the hollows are too frequently the assignment. Sanitary toilets, pure water supplies, screens, and storage cellars are often looked upon as luxuries.

As a result, thousands of what might be productive farm units are now in a deplorably run-down condition. Many of them are so depleted, eroded, and unsightly that they may be readily spotted from the highways by motorists and others passing by.

Under present conditions, too, a high percentage of landowners feel that renters are "trifling" and lazy, and too many tenants look upon landlords as a group bent on beating them down to a bare existence.

Not all rental arrangements are unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, that the percentage of bad leases is great is indicated by the annual shifting of a million tenants and croppers.

All this lack of understanding between tenants and landowners cuts the National Food for Freedom program far short of what it might be. No one is able to say just how many million pounds of pork, beef, butterfat, and other products so badly needed are being lost to lend-lease and to the larders of the United States by this situation, but obviously the restlessness of renters, dissatisfaction on the part of landlords, and rapidly depleting soil could not possibly be conducive to maximum production.

* * *

The various agricultural agencies have been requested to do something about this national farm-leasing problem, and the Farm Security Administration is insisting on written leases of an approved type for the 500,000 tenants and sharecroppers to whom financial aid and supervision have been extended.

In these leases involving FSA clients, there are mutual benefits to landowners and tenants. From three- to five-year terms are recommended, so that settled atmospheres may be realized and constructive long-time planning of cropping and soil-building programs made possible. Provisions are to be made, too, for reasonable comforts and health safeguards in and about the homes. Bountiful family subsistence programs are also included. And funds are advanced where necessary to make plans workable.

These tenure agreements of the Farm Security Administration have been well received by both landlords and tenants, and similar leases may be the solution, at least in part, to a major national problem, affecting nearly 50 per cent of the food supply of the United States.

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